BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " 6 00

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscrib ers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive he sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinned on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1860. NO. 36.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,..... 1 00
Do. do. 2 do..... 1 25
Do. do. 3 do..... 1 50
Do. do. 3 months without change,..... 4 00
Do. do. 6 do....do..... 7 00
Do. do. 12 do....do....do..... 12 00
Do. do. 6 do..renewed weekly,..... 14 00
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

R. C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
April 26th, 1860 35-1y*

H. L. HOLMES.
LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET,
New Journal Building.
Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

DENTISTRY.

A SMALL, D. D. S., Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, offers his professional services to the people of Wilmington and surrounding country.

The Natural Teeth will be filled, cleaned and treated in the most thorough manner.

Artificial Teeth will be inserted in the best way.

Correcting the irregularities of the Teeth of children and youth will receive special attention, &c.

Office on Princess street, in the *Journal Building*, Wilmington, N. C.
March 15th, 1860. 28-3m*

F. M. BIZZELL, A. F. BIZZELL.
BIZZELL & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 29 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 8th, 1860 28-tf

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.

A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

W. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR*, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.

REFERS TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

☞Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

OWEN & YARBROUGH

HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.

☞Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.

His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.

☞Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

JOHN M. CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 5, 1860—31tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES,
STEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

BOLTING CLOTH DEPOT,
ESTABLISHED 1792.
JOHN R. PLATT.
NO. 79 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in *NEW ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS*, from the Manufactories of HENRY BODMER AND DUFOUR & CO.

Orders forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada by Express.
April 12, 1860. 33-3m

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

"*A simple and elegant combination for* COUGHS, &c.
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"*I recommend their use to* PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.

"*Most salutary relief in* BRONCHITIS."
Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.

"*Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from* COLD."
Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"*Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with* SPEAKERS *and* SINGERS."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"*Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me.*"
Rev. E. ROWLEY, A. M.,
President Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.

Also, BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES, or *Cathartic Lozenges*, for *Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bilious Affections, &c.*
Feb. 2nd, 1860. 23-3m

AYER'S AGUE CURE,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well ass the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great varity of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalitie. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases.—The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.

All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 11, 1860. 108-laweow—20-eowly

A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY.

SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZEKIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious interest to our bald pated friends.—*From Richmond Enquirer, December 12th*, 1859.

This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is claimed to be.

Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.

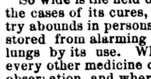
—

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hair by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER.
NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel.
JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 14th, 1860—111-1t-21-12m.

PAINTS—PAINTS.

PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

WM. CARTER, S. S. CARTER,
DAVID N. CARTER, JOHN Q. A. CARTER.
UNITED WE STAND!
WM. CARTER & SONS



HAVE ESTABLISHED the first permanent BOOT AND SHOE, SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY in Chatham County, for wholesale, where may be had at short notice, at any time, a full assortment of the above named articles, all of which are principally made of their own make of Leather, and of Southern hides. We hope this will have unlimited attention from all who are down against the Harper's Ferry affair. Nothing shall be lacking on our part to please.

Our NEGRO BROGANS are unsurpassed in North Carolina, and as we make the Leather, we can sell on terms to compare with any.

All orders from a distance shall have due attention. All kinds of county produce, raw Hides, Tallow, &c., taken in exchange at cash prices.

Messrs. T. C. & B. G. WORTH, sole agents at Wilmington, N. C., and G. W. WILLIAMS & CO., at Fayetteville, N. C., for the sale of our *Negro Brogans, &c.*
Address, WM. CARTER & SONS,
Goldston, N. C.
March 22, 1860. 168-1w—30-3m*

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
822 Chestnut Street, (opposite Girard House,)
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.—FINE WATCHES.

PATEK, PHILLIPE & CO., Watches, in Geneva.
Charles Frodsham's London Time-keepers, new series, all sizes, in Hunting Cases and Open Face.

☞Sole authorized Agents for above,
Gold and Silver, English and Swiss **WATCHES,**
Rich Jewelry, new designs.
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, and all the fashionable styles.
Silver Ware, unsurpassed in style quality and finish.

Strangers visiting Philadelphia are invited to examine their *NEW MARBLE ESTABLISHMENT*, a visit entailing no obligation to purchase.

***Uniform prices, in plain figures, and no variation.
July 23. 47-1y

For Sale and to Let.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the late residence of Timothy Newkirk, dec'd, on six months credit, by virtue of powers under the last Will and Testament of said deceased, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June next, the following lands, viz:

1. A tract of 631 acres, known as the first purchase of the Wells Lands, adjoining the lands of Timothy Newkirk, Jr., Elizabeth Wells, Wm. B. Wells, Levi Moore, and Wilkins's lands, and on both sides of North Branch.

2. One tract of 129 acres, known as Lot No. 4 in the partition of the Wm. Stallings Land, on Gum Branch, adjoining the lands of Jacob Wells, Sr., J. K. Groves, and others.

Bond and approved sureties required.
JNO. D. POWERS, } Executors.
H. F. MURPHY, }
April 26, 1860—35-ts.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing about 300 acres, situated in the lower part of Onslow county, adjoining the town of Swansboro', and immediately on the Sound opposite Bogue Inlet, two miles from the Ocean.

The land is of excellent quality, adapted to Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Cotton and Ground Peas. There is a two horse farm under cultivation, the balance is wood land which is of good quality to clear for cultivation. The facilities for manuring are equal to any in the State.

There is a good two story Dwelling House with eight rooms, with a dining room attached 16 by 20 feet, two stories; also, a good double Kitchen, Smoke House, Stables, Corn House and Negro Houses, all in good repair.

There is a good Male and Female Academy within a few hundred yards of the place in successful operation, which makes this a desirable place for a person wishing to educate a family of children; also to enjoy the luxuries of the water, which abounds in all kinds of fish, oysters, &c., &c. This place is unequalled for health in the Eastern part of the State, as the dwelling is pleasantly situated on a bluff, close by the water, with an excellent spring of water close by the house, which makes it one of the most pleasant residences in Eastern North Carolina, Beaufort not excepted.

The above premises are within 18 miles of the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad by land, or 25 miles by water from Morehead City, through Bogue Sound, where there is constant passing by lighters.

I will take pleasure in showing the place to any person wishing to purchase, or any letters addressed to me at this place will receive prompt attention.

C. B. GLOVER.
Swansboro', N. C., April 12th, 1860. 33-6w
Raleigh Standard insert six weeks and send bill to this office immediately for collection.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, the following tracts of Land:

Twelve Hundred Acres immediately on the White Lake, in Bladen county, 8 miles below Elizabethtown, and two miles and a half from the Little Sugar Loaf, on the Cape Fear River. This land is as good for farming as any in this county, there being six or seven hundred acres of good SWAMP, the most of which is drained, fifty acres under cultivation that will produce from forty to fifty bushels per acre. There are Houses on this tract and two tasks of Turpentine Boxes. Also, 150 acres adjoining the Lands of Daniel Johnson and Wm. Bordeaux. Also, 200 acres adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Melvin and George Cain; 320 acres adjoining Peter Cain and Owen Gardner; 150 adjoining John Cain,—the last mentioned lands are well timbered.
April 13, 1860.—34-3m R. P. MELVIN.

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS for sale: 80 acres in that famous rich Swamp, known as Gum Swamp, 8 or 10 miles East of Elizabethtown, Bladen Co. Also, several tracts on Moore's Creek, 500 acres in all, excellent for making Turpentine, Tar and Ton Timber; 7 or 800,000 feet of large Timber can be cut on these lands, convenient to a water course. The distance to haul is from a ¼ to 1¼ miles, near a main road; 40 acres of Swamp—balance is stiff land with clay sub-soil, well suited to raising Cotton, Corn, Potatoes, &c. On the land is a new TWO STORY DWELLING, with necessary out-houses, fine neighborhood. Also, 8 ½ acre Lots in that thriving village—Point Caswell, on Black River. About 20,000 barrels are hauled there annually—a great chance for a distiller, as there is none in operation there now. No better place for merchandising in Eastern North Carolina.

The above lands will be sold on very reasonable terms, on long credit.
Address CHS. W. MURPHY.
Moore's Creek, New Hanover co., N. C. 28-2m*

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24. 27-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing **780 ACRES.**

The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.

The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.

Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.
G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-9m*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION and LANDS*, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut, and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.

On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.

To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.

A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.

The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to
D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

VALUABLE CAPE FEAR PLANTATION for SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY LANDS lying in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about half a mile above White Hall Ferry, and containing NINETEEN HUNDRED ACRES, more or less, of which about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES are under cultivation. Of the whole amount, about FOUR HUNDRED ACRES are SWAMP LAND AND RIVER BOTTOM; the balance PINE LANDS, upon which there are four tasks of BOXES.

The improvements are a comfortable Dwelling House, with the necessary out-buildings, good Well of Water, etc.

The above valuable property, if not previously disposed of, will be offered at public sale at Elizabethtown, on Monday, May 7th, 1860, at 11 o'clock, A. M., being Monday of Bladen County Court.

Any person wishing to purchase, can see the property and learn the terms, etc., by application to the subscriber on the premises. If disposed of at public sale, the terms will be made known at sale. J. B. SIMPSON.
Bladen county, March 15th, 1860. 39-8t*

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ONSLOW COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—March Term, 1860.
HILL KING, Administrator of William Stephens,
vs.
WILLOUGHBY L. STEPHENS, IRA STEPHENS, JEMIMA STEPHENS, and MOURNING HALL.
Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IT APPEARING to the satisaction of the Court, that Ira Stephens, one of the defendants in this case, is not a resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six consecutive weeks, notifying said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Onslow, at the Court House in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in June next, and answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to him.
Teste, JASPER ETHERIDGE, Clerk.
April 5, 1860. [pr. adv. $5 62.] 32-6t.

Schools.

SWANSBORO' MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustees and citizens of Swansboro' and vicinity, have secured the services of Mr. A. A. Neel and lady, as instructors in the above Academy, in connection with Mr. John F. Mattocks. The present regular session began on the 1st of March, and will end the 1st of August next.

Instruction is given in the English branches, Latin, Greek, French and Music. The prices for tuition are as usual—varying from $8 50 to $20 per session.

Good board can be had at from $35 to $40 per session.

We are fully satisfied there is not a better High School in the country than this now is.

Mr. N. and lady are lately from Fincastle Female Seminary, Rotetourt county, Va. Mr. N. finished his education at William and Mary College; and Mrs. N. under the tuition of H. P. Lepebore, of Richmond Female Institute, Richmond, Va.

REFERENCES.—B. S. Ewell, President of William and Mary College; Rev. S. R. Houston, A. M., Union, Va.; Rev. J. S. Grasty, A. M., Fincastle, Va.; Hon. H. M. Edmundson, Washington, D. C.; H. P. Hepborne, Principal Richmond Female Institute, Richmond, Va.

D. A. HUMPHREY,
C. H. BARNUM,
R. S. McLEAN,
March 29.—31-3m. ISAAC N. SAUNDERS.

MAGNOLIA COLLEGE.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on the 2nd Monday in December next, and continue 20 weeks. Magnolia is a village of recent growth, and is proverbial for health. It is situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, about midway between Wilmington and Goldsboro', and contains a number of handsome and tastefully arranged residences, a large and well constructed Church, (M. E.,) and three good stores. As evidence of the liberality, enterprise, and intelligence of the citizens, they have erected a College building at a cost of six or seven thousand dollars. This building is located at a sufficient distance from the railroad and depot, to be out o reach of the noise and excitement produced by the passing of the trains. The Male and Female departments will be conducted separately, in different apartments, conveniently fitted up for that purpose in the College. The studies pursued in both departments will be such as are best calculated to develope the minds of the pupils; and the instruction in all cases, will be thorough. Particular attention will be paid to the moral training of pupils. In the Male department, students will be prepared to enter the Freshman class at the University. The course of instruction pursued in the Female department will embrace all the branches, both solid and ornamental, usually taught in the best Female Seminaries.

Rates in Male Department,.....$ 8, 12, 16 and $20.
" " Female " 8, 12 and $16.
Extra in the Female Department, Modern and Ancient Languages, each..... 5.
Music on the Piano, with use of Instrument, 20.
Painting at the usual rates.
Board in the best families, including everything, $8 per month.

P. C. SHAW, Principal of Male Department.
REBECCA SHAW, " " Female "
Duplin county, Nov. 21st, 1859 15-tf

Rewards.

$200 REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD will be given to any person who will apprehend and confine in any Jail so that I get them, my two negroes, SUT & LEWIS, who ran away in 1859, from Clark & Smith, near Georgetown, S. C., or $100 for either. SUT is about 27 years old, more than 6 feet high—very black and very likely, and will weigh about 180 pounds. LEWIS is just such another negro as Sut, except that he is not so black, and has lost a part of the forefinger of his left hand by a Straw-Cutter.
HENRY S. CLARK,
of Greenville, Pitt Co., N. C.
Feb. 27, 1860. 27-6m*

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation, last June, his negro boy PETER. Said Peter is a dark negro, about 18 to 20 years old, 5 feet or 5 feet 6 inches high, tolerably stout made,—is a Cooper by trade. Supposed to be lurking about Long Creek, Lower Black River or Upper Black River Districts. I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in the jail of New Hanover County. JAMES P. MOORE.
January 12th, 1860. 20-tf.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER on the night of the 27th inst., a negro man named GREEN, aged about 40 years, tolerably bright complected, coarse, harsh looking skin, bushy head of hair, had whiskers when he left, weighs about 160 pounds, is close built, broad across the shoulders, quick step, and quick spoken when spoken to, and has a small naked spot on the top of his head.

I will give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him again.

It is supposed that he went off with his young master, a boy of about eighteen years of age.

Address me at Earpsboro', Wake County, N. C.
Dec. 29, 1859. [19-tf] HENDERSON HOCUT.

NORTH CAROLINA INVENTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the right to manufacture and sell Wm. E. Wyche's Patent Ploughs in the Counties of Duplin, Onslow, New Hanover, Bladen and Brunswick, takes this method of informing the citizens that he has now, and intends keeping constantly on hand a good stock of the above named Ploughs at the following places: In Wilmington at Messrs. Alderman & Bettencourt's and at David J. Greer's Lamp Store, No. 46 Market street; in Onslow at Jacksonville, and at Mr. Southerland's Store at Richlands; in Duplin at Kenansville and Duplin Road.

The original pattern which met with almost universal approbation has been remodded, and the few slight objections found to exist have been removed. These Ploughs are now confidently offered to the public as one of the best farming utensils ever invented, without exception.

All cash orders promptly attended to.
J. C. MALLARD.
Kenansville, Duplin Co., April 12th, 1860. 33-2m*

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.

L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,

BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.

All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.

Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having accepted the agency for the sale of R. WHITMAN & Co.'s celebrated AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HORSE-POWERS, are prepared to furnish the same at shortest notice, at *Baltimore* prices, adding Freight and Exchange.

Circulars containing full list of articles, with prices, may be had on application to ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31, 1860.—3-1y*

General Notices.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ONE NOTE against Wm. Cleny, made payable to Richard B. Hatch some time during last year, for $80, with a credit of $10, paid the present year. All persons are forewarned against trading for said note.
Mt. Olive, N. C., April 5.—34-5t. JOS. R. HATCH.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified at March Term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, as Administrator, with the will annexed, of Charles Henry, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment, and to those having demands against the same, to present them

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

Appointments.

Gov. *Ellis* and Mr. Pool will address the people at the following times and places:

Newbern, Craven, Thursday, 3d.
Kinston, Lenoir, Saturday, 5th.
Snow Hill, Greene, Monday, 7th.
Greenville, Pitt, Tuesday, 8th.
Washington, Beaufort, Wednesday, 9th.

From the Daily Journal of the 1st inst.

☞ The proceedings of the Democratic National Convention have all along been less harmonious than any member of the Democratic party could wish; but on Saturday they seem to have arrived to an extremely warm temperature. We fear that a wound has already been inflicted on our party which will take years to heal—if, in fact, it can ever be perfectly cured. It was hoped that Democrats from every section of the Union would meet at Charleston as brothers, prepared to sacrifice every personal aggrandizement for the good of their party and their country, and that the Convention would be able to present an unbroken front to the enemy in the coming contest. We yet hope a reconciliation may be effected; but we hope, we fear, in vain. Who are to blame for all this squabbling and heart-burning?—This is a question which we think can be easily answered. We have too many ambitious aspirants after Presidential honors in our ranks. Some of these men go too far. Are they Southern men who have acted in this wise on the present occasion? We presume no man of common sense will answer in the affirmative. The South have asked nothing in the Convention but what are her just rights. The resolutions reported by the majority of the committee on the platform take nothing from the North. Why, then, such unprecedented opposition to them on the part of North-western delegates? Simply because they do not harmonize to the notions and doctrines advocated by Mr. Douglas. This is the plain, unvarnished answer. Now, if Mr. Douglas cannot stand upon a platform which is just to all sections, he should insist on his name being dropped, and not again allow it to be mentioned in connection with the Presidency.

The whole country looks to the Democratic party as the only party that can save this Union. Once that party divides, the Union is virtually gone. It is so viewed by our best men: and, although a dissolution may not take place immediately thereafter, it is just as sure to come as the rising of the sun on the morrow.—Without unity of action in our ranks, a Black Republican President will be the inevitable consequence—there is no other alternative.

Can it be possible, then, that any Democrat's ambition will lead him so far as to jeopardize his party—throw all hope of success away—in order to satiate his own thirst, or that of his friends, for office? We hope not. We hope that Mr. Douglas and his friends will yet see the propriety of yielding to what common sense would dictate to every prudent man, and allow harmony and concert of action to prevail in the councils of the party, for the good of the whole country.

That there are some hot-headed Southern men in the Convention who go farther in their speeches than is prudent, we know full well. They, too, are, perhaps, as much at fault in the present case as the other side of the House. We by no means commend their course. On the contrary, we see much in them to condemn; yet, if they are warm in debate, they are at least on the side of justice, so far at least, as asking for nothing but what is right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong.

It is a matter of but little moment to us who shall be nominated, whether it be Mr. Douglas, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Dickinson, or any other good Democrat, so that justice is done to the South—to every section. We may have personal preferences, like all other men, but our preference can never interfere with our duty to our party.

We publish below a synopsis of the proceedings of last Saturday, as we find them in the papers. We take them from the Baltimore *Sun*, as they are more condensed than any we have seen, and at the same time being extensive enough to give a good idea of how matters progressed on that day.

SIXTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, April 28.—The convention reassembled at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Moffatt, of Virginia, and Josiah Randall both claimed the floor, which was given to Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania. He proceeded to address the convention in favor of reconciling existing differences, and by producing union and harmony to preserve the integrity of the democratic party.

He was interrupted by Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, who claimed the floor, on the ground that he moved the previous question at the time of adjournment last night.

The chair decided that the motion for the previous question last night was not seconded, and that therefore Mr. Bigler was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Bigler then introduced the Bayard resolutions, hoping that they may be the means of conciliation. He moved, as a means of testing the sense of the convention, that they be referred to the committee, with instructions to report the Bayard resolutions to the convention in one hour.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, denounced the motion as out of order.

A half hour was then spent in discussing points of order.

The Chair decided that Mr. Bigler was in order, who demanded the previous question on his motion.

Mr. Montgomery moved that the motion be laid on the table.

Mr. Philips, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether the motion would not carry the whole subject, resolutions and all, with it.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, objected to the inquiry, saying, "we will ascertain that when the vote is taken."

After some further debate the chair stated that the motion to lay on the table the previous question carries with it the several platforms.

Mr. Montgomery then withdrew the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Miles, of Maryland, wanted to know what would be the effect of the previous question. Representing the principal slave district of Maryland, he wanted the opportunity to reply to the remarks made here by his colleague, Mr. Johnson, who he charged with misrepresenting his constituents at home, and stultifying his own previously expressed opinions.

Cries were here made for the previous question, and it was seconded at 11 o'clock.

Florida demanded a vote by States.

Amid great excitement throughout the hall, the minority of the Georgia delegation read a resolution of the Georgia convention requesting, but, they contended, not instructing, their delegates to vote as a unit.

Without any decision on the point the vote was proceeded with, resulting as follows: Ayes 303, nays 1, from Maryland; so the main question was ordered.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Bigler to recommit the whole subject to the committee, with instructions to report the Bayard resolutions, which provide as follows:

First—affirming the Cincinnati platform. Second—that all citizens have a right to settle in the Territories without their rights of person or property being impaired either by congressional or territorial legislation. That the democratic party stands pledged to the doctrine that it is the duty of government to maintain all the constitutional rights of property of whatever kind, in the Territories, and to enforce the decisions of the Supreme Court in reference thereto.—The 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th resolutions are the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of those reported by the majority of the committee.

The vote was announced, amid great excitement, to be as follows: Ayes 152, nays 151; so the motion was carried.

The nays were Maine 5, New Hampshire 5, Vermont 5, Massachusetts 5, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 4½, New York 35, New Jersey 3, Pennsylvania 11, Maryland 2½, Virginia 1, Missouri 4, Tennessee 1, Ohio 23, Indiana 6, Illinois 11, Michigan 6, Wisconsin 5, Iowa 4, Minnesota 3,

All the balance, 152 votes, were in the affirmative.

The president decided that the vote did not carry the instruction to report within an hour, and that the vote would now recur on this part of Mr. Bigler's motion.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, asked that the vote be taken on each of the resolutions separately. [Sensation.]

Nearly one hour more was spent in discussing questions of order—Senator Bayard, in the meantime, endeavoring to allay the excitement.

At half-past twelve the president decided that the motion to lay the balance of Mr. Bigler's proposition on the table is in order. If laid on the table, the three platforms without instructions as to matter or time will go to the committee with Mr. Bayard's resolutions.

When Georgia was called, the minority of the delegation protested against the vote of the State being given as a unit, on the ground that they were requested, not instructed to vote as a unit.

A debate on this point ensued, which checked the progress of the vote, and at 1½ o'clock the President decided that the request was equivalent to an instruction, and that Georgia must vote as a unit, being a loss of two Douglas votes.

The vote was then announced as follows: ayes 242, nays 47. So the platforms are all referred back to the committee, without instructions when to report.

A motion was made to instruct the committee to report at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Philips, of Pa., moved to adjourn to 4 o'clock.

A Georgia delegate moved to adjourn till 10 o'clock Monday morning.

These motions were, however, withdrawn, and the question recurred on the motion to instruct the committee to report at 4 P. M., which was adopted, and the Convention at 2 o'clock, adjourned till 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met again at 4 o'clock, when it was announced that the committee on the platform would not be ready to report till half-past 5 o'clock.

At the time named, Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, reported from the majority of the committee, prefacing a few remarks, and doing so urged upon the delegates from the Northern States to recollect that the slaves who now grow cotton in Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia are the children of the slaves who were formerly slaves in their own States.

The report of the majority is a combination of the resolutions of Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, Cochrane, of New York, and Bigler, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Samuels, of Iowa, presented the minority report eschewing congressional intervention and declaring that whether Congress or the territorial legislatures have the power to intervene depends upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which decision they pledge the democratic party to sustain and abide by. He proceeded at some length to address southern members, appealing to them not to persist in demanding an abstraction that will drive one half of the democracy of the North in the arms of the black republicans. His speech was a powerful, earnest and effective appeal, free from all bitterness, and was listened to with the most marked interest and attention by the southern members.

When Mr. Samuels had concluded, Mr. Butler, of Mass., presented another minority report, signed by Illinois, Minnesota, Massachusetts and Indiana, consisting of the Cincinnati platform pure and simple, which he offered as a substitute for both the majority and Minority reports.

Mr. Stephens, of Oregon, now obtained the floor, amid a struggle of a hundred contestants, and proceeded to give his reasons for sustaining the report of the majority.

Mr. R. J. Brent, of Md., took the ground that, although opposed to squatter sovereignty, he must still, as a matter of policy, sustain the position of non-intervention. Four years ago the South demanded this principle of non intervention, and why do they now come here and demand this surrender of a principle? He cautioned them of the result of their extreme views, that could lead to nothing but the election of a black republican President and a Congress of the same character.

Mr. Burrows, of Arkansas, followed in a speech on the Southern side of the question, commencing at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock.

Mr. Burrows maintained that the South had upheld the democratic party from the beginning, that the South had been foremost in fighting the battles of the country, &c.—The democratic party, he said, owes everything to the South. The South has extended the boundaries of the country. His remarks were of the most violent and inflammatory character, and amid the impatience to come to a vote, the noise and confusion, clapping and stamping, was so great that he could scarcely be heard beyond the rostrum. He continued, however, despite the noise, to speak at the height of his voice. He said he considered the Northern democrats worse than the black republicans. He did not care whether the black republicans whipped them, or they whipped the black republicans. Of the two, he considered the black republicans the most open and manly foe of the South. As to Douglas, he said he would not support him if he was nominated. He considered him as great an enemy to the South as Seward was!

Mr. Claiborne, of Arkansas, obtaining the floor, said he had intended to address the convention to-night, but he had come to the conclusion that this debate was causing a wider breach instead of producing harmony, and if it continued it would inevitably result in the disruption of the convention. He therefore called.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

Mr. Jackson, of Ga., moved an adjournment. Ohio demanded the vote on the motion for an adjournment to be taken by States, which resulted as follows: Ayes 97, nays 205; the Douglas men voting against the adjournment, and the opponents of Douglas in favor of it.

Mr. Jackson, of Ga., asked a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer a resolution.

The proposition was received with shouts of opposition, indicating a bitterness of feeling unprecedented.

The previous question was then ordered by acclamation.

Another motion was made to adjourn and a vote by States was demanded, resulting—ayes 130, nays 169.

Mr. Lawrence, of La., inquired whether a motion to adjourn sine die would be in order.

The President decided that the motion was not in order at that time.

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, moved a reconsideration of the vote ordering the previous question.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, contended that the motion was out of order and contrary to parliamentary law.

The President decided the motion to be out of order.

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, moved to lay all the resolutions and platforms on the table.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, moved that the convention adjourn.

Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, contended that no business had transpired since the previous motion was made to adjourn, hence it was out of order.

Mr. Jackson renewed his motion to lay the whole subject on the table.

The vote on this motion was taken and lost—ayes 20½; nays 232½. The ayes consisted of Georgia 8, Florida 3, Massachusetts 4½.

Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, moved an adjournment amid a degree of noise and confusion that would have drowned the thunder of a twenty-four pounder.

A vote by States was ordered with this motion, and resulted—ayes 126, nays 178.

Mr. Gittings moved to take a recess for one hour.

Mr. Jackson moved to recommit.

Both motions were pronounced out of order

Mr. Lawrence, of Louisiana, moved a call of the house.

The President decided that a call of the house was out of order after the previous question had been ordered.

Mr. Lawrence appealed from the decision of the chair, but subsequently withdrew his appeal.

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED.

A scene of disorder here ensued that was almost deafening.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, said his side of the house was willing to adjourn as soon as the main question was adopted.

Mr. Bigler endeavored to make a proposition but was called down.

PRESIDENT THREATENS TO LEAVE THE CHAIR.

The president said that if this contest and uproar continued he would feel bound in duty to himself and to the convention to leave the chair. That it was physically impossible for him to take part in such a struggle and clamor. His leaving the chair would be a more disgraceful matter than the continuance of this uproar among such distinguished gentlemen.

Mr. Hunter, of Louisiana, hoped his friends would submit to ordering the main question.

Mr. Owens, of Florida, as a southern man, said he hoped that this contest would cease. Northern gentlemen have firmly met us in argument, and why should we refuse to meet the issue manfully. [Cheers.]

The president now put the question—Shall the main question be now put?

A vote by States was demanded amid great commotion, and a motion was again made to adjourn.

Cries of "no," "no."

Isaiah Rinders contended that it was a tacit agreement to adjourn, and it must be done. He would not consent to taking advantage of the minority.

Here another scene of excitement ensued, a hundred voices addressing the chair at once, and all shouting at the top of their voices.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, said the majority would consent to adjourn if he was allowed to make a motion to reconsider and lay the motion to adjourn on the table.

The motion was then put and carried, and at 10 o'clock the convention adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The following is the majority report:

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That the government of a Territory, organized by an act of Congress, is provisional and temporary, and, during its existence, all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in a Territory, without their rights either of person or property being destroyed or injured by congressional or territorial legislation.

2d. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

3d. *Resolved*, That when settlers in a Territory, having an adequate population, form a State constitution, the rights of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States—and that a State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union whether its constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

Resolved, That the democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character to and subversive of the constitution and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That the democracy of the United States recognizes it as an imperative duty of this government to protect naturalized citizens in all their rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native born citizens.

And whereas one of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the national democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill to the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress for the construction of a Pacific railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

MINORITY REPORT.

The report of the minority is as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, do hereby declare our affirmation of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a Platform of principles by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject matters; and we recommend, as the only further resolutions, the following:

2. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of Territorial Legislatures, and as to the powers and duties of Congress under the Constitution of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

3. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

4. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign born.

4. *Resolved*, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States; and the Democratic party pledge such Constitutional power of the Government as will insure the construction of a Rail Road to the Pacific coast, at the earliest practicable period.

6. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

7. *Resolved*, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, are hostile in character and subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.—The Postmaster General has ordered the following:

North Carolina.—Established.—Gum Branch, Onslow; Rocky Point, New Hanover; Gulf, Chatham.

From the Daily Journal of yesterday.

The Charleston Convention.

Our dispatches in to-day's paper are up to the hour of adjournment last night. It will be seen that all attempts at reconciliation and re-union of the party was entirely unavailing—the Douglasites refusing all compromises tendered them on the part of the seceding States. N. Carolina, it will be observed, remains in the Convention with a proviso; what that proviso is, we are not informed. We suppose from the position in which her delegation were placed, they could not well pursue a different course. The Convention at Raleigh adopted the Cincinnati platform as their guidance; and her delegates, we presume, very naturally concluded that they were in duty bound to carry out the same, though they would not object to the adoption of a more emphatic declaration on the territorial question. The extreme Southerners may have, and no doubt did, go too far at first, and demanded too much. They, however, made concessions, which we regret to learn, were not accepted. The pretext upon which the party split is too flimsy for such a result. It should have been avoided. Hot-headed Southern men and the uncompromising spirit of the Douglas delegates have thus produced a crisis which will long be remembered by the country.

Whether Mr. Douglas will be able to secure two-thirds of the votes, as the Convention now stands it is extremely doubtful. The balloting was gone into at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. The Convention is now composed of 252 votes. On the 12th and last ballot Mr. Douglas received 150⅓ votes—168 being necessary to a choice—lacking 17⅓ votes of an election. His success is rendered still more doubtful, however, by the adoption of a resolution that the nominee shall receive two-thirds of a full Convention—202. We have received nothing since the meeting this morning.

From the Charleston Courier.

The Southern Delegations in Convention.

The greatest enthusiasm and excitement prevailed throughout our city on Monday afternoon, as soon as it was reported that some of the Southern States, by their delegations, had withdrawn from the Convention, and were preparing to meet in conference. Citizens who had previously cared little or nothing for the Convention, now exhibited the liveliest interest, and the "Southern Delegations" and "Southern Convention" were on every tongue.

A hurried appointment was made for a meeting of the retiring Delegations, in St. Andrew's Hall, (which had been procured through application to Mayor Wood,) at 8 o'clock.

Long before that hour the Hall and all its approaches were filled by an eager and expectant assemblage, so that it was a difficult matter for any of the Delegates invited and included in the call to effect an entrance.

Large assemblages of citizens were also gathered in front of the City Hall and at other places, in expectation of addresses from popular leaders of the seceding delegations, in explanation of this important movement.

At 8 o'clock, in St. Andrew's Hall, several appeals in behalf of order and regularly proceedings were made, by W. L. Yancey and others, of the retiring Delegations, and were heard with approval and applause.

The meeting was called to order by Henry D. Smith, a Delegate at Large from Alabama, who was followed by Mr. W. L. Yancey in a special request to all spectators and others, not Delegates, to withdraw so as to leave the hall free for the organization.

Mr. Yancey then move the appointment of Senator James A. Bayard, a Delegate from Delaware, as temporary Chairman, but Mr. Bayard begged to be excused on account of imperfect hearing and want of acquaintance with the Delegates present.

Mr. Yancey then moved that the Chair be assigned to Jno. S. Preston, a delegate from South Carolina, who was conducted to the Chair with great applause.

Mr. F. Lubbock, of Texas, was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Yancey then offered a few remarks, explaining the object and purpose of the meeting, and urging deliberate and well considered measures. He closed with a motion for the enrolment of the Delegates and Alternates included in the call, and the appointment of a committee to report a permanent organization. He advocated moderation and conciliation. The call of the States was then commenced and proceeded with. On reaching New York Dr. Skinner, of the "Hard Shell" Delegation, responded in a few eloquent words, pledging his co-operation and the best wishes and efforts of his colleagues.

Mr. Bayard replied eloquently in behalf of Delaware. On the call for South Carolina Col. J. P. Read (one of the three Delegates who did not act with the majority of that Delegation in the Democratic Convention) made an eloquent expression of his feelings and reasons, and gave his signature and cordial co-operation. Mr. Read was reapetedly interrupted by loud cheering.

Mr. Jefferson M. Lamar, of Georgia, replied promptly and eloquently to the call for Georgia. Gen. John Milton answered that "Florida is ready;" and was followed by Rev. James B. Owens, in the same strain. Mr. N. B. Burrows, replied for Arkansas. Mr. S. B. Greenfield, of the Hopkinsville (Ky.) *Democrat*, responded to the call for Kentucky, and stated that his colleagues were under some restrictions from instructions, and he would only beg the privilege of longer consideration.

Henry C. Burnett, of Kentucky, (M. H. R.,) was then called on, and replied in an eloquent address.

The Chairman then stated again the objects of the call and the meeting, and expressed an earnest desire that the business of the meeting would not be interrupted by any call for speeches not strictly required by the resolution before them.

On the completion of the call of the States, it was found that Mayor Wood, of New York, had appeared, and loud calls were made for "New York" and "Wood." He replied briefly with his usual clearness, and earnestness, stating the views of his Delegation, and pledging a hearty concurrence in all movements looking towards the assertion and practical maintenance of the rights of all sections of the United States, and of the common rights of all citizens in the States and Territories.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, moved the appointment of a Committee of one from each Delegation, to report a list of officers and rules for the permanent and perfect organization of the Convention. In accordance with this resolution, which was unanimously adopted, the Chairman appointed the following Committee:

J. M. PORTES, Alabama.
B. MATHEWS, Mississippi.
JOHN TARLETON, Louisiana.
W. H. WHITELY, Delaware.
W. W. FISHER, Virginia.
R. B. BOYLSTON, South Carolina.
J. M. LAMAR, Georgia.
J. B. OWENS, Florida.
G. M. BRYAN, Texas.
M. B. BURROWS, Arkansas.
T. L. SNEED, Missouri.
J. A. GREEN, New York.

On motion, the Convention of the Southern Delegations, and of the friends of Constitutional Union, was adjourned until 12 M. on Tuesday, 1st May.

"May Day" is now upon us.

The Western Mail.

The Goldsboro' *Rough Notes* of the 1st inst says:—

The North Carolina Railroad refused, this morning, to take the mails from the office here, leaving them in custody of the Post-master. The Raleigh and Gaston and the Columbia and Charlotte Railroads also refuse to carry the mails at the rates heretofore paid—that is one hundred dollars a mile—these roads we learn, severally demanding one hundred and fifty dollars.

We know not how these difficulties will be adjusted, but, we hope, such a speedy arrangement may be made as the interests of the public imperatively demand.

The Western *Democrat* says, and very correctly, too, the refusal of the above roads to carry the mails will cause great inconvenience to the public. "The roads have a right of course, to ask more pay; but whether they have a right, or are justified and excusable for causing so much inconvenience by stopping the mails, is a question about which there will be a difference of opinion. Certainly it should not be in the power of Railroad Presidents to stop the mails whenever they please."

INQUEST.—Coroner Jones held an inquest on Tuesday over the body of a free negro named Starkey Smith, who was found drowned in Smith's Creek, near the brickyard of Mr. C. W. Bradley, some three or four miles from town. It appears that Smith, together with two other negroes, attempted to cross the creek in a small boat, about a week since, and when a short distance from shore the boat filled with water and sunk, and Smith was drowned; the others escaped. Verdict of the jury—"Accidental Drowning."

☞ Henry W. Miller, Esq., has been appointed Democratic Elector for the 4th Congressional District.—Messrs. W. J. Saunders and A. W. Venable are assistant Electors for the same district.

LIFE'S HAPPIEST PERIOD.—Kingsley gives his evidence on this disputed point. He thus declares: "There is no pleasure that I have ever experienced like a child's midsummer holiday. The time, I mean, when two or three of us used to go away up the brook and take our dinner with us, and come home at night tired, dirty, happy, scratched beyond recognition, with a great nosegay, three little trout, and one shoe, the other having been used for a boat, till it had gone down, with all hands, out soundings. How prior our Derby days, our Greenwich dinners, our evening parties, where there are plenty of nice girls; and after that! Depend upon it, a man never experiences such pleasure of grief after fourteen as he does before, unless, in some cases, in his first lovemaking, when the sensation is new to him."

SOLICITOR HOUSTON.—We were pleased to see this gentleman in the Bar yesterday. Though not entirely recovered he has so far improved as to be able to travel, and will, probably, after this week, resume the duties of his office on the circuit.—*Newbern Progress.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Withdrawal of Southern Delegates.

CHARLESTON, May 1, 1860.

On yesterday, after lengthy debates and various parliamentary movements to prevent the reaching of the main question, the minority resolutions—the Douglas platform—was adopted as a substitute for the majority report, and subsequently adopted as the platform of the convention. Then came the crisis. The Alabama delegates first withdrew, followed by Mississippi and Louisiana, and all but three from South Carolina, Florida, Texas, Arkansas, and Delaware. Georgia, Virginia and Tennessee withdrew to consult on the subject of withdrawal. Two of the delegates from Arkansas and one from Delaware refused to follow the majority, and remained.

The seceders met and organized in St. Andrews' Hall, where they were joined by Wood's New York delegation.

Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, opened the Convention by a patriotic and stirring speech.

J. C. Preston, of South Carolina, took the chair.

Mr. Yancey thought the seceding Convention had no power to make a nomination; but only to recommend future action—name suitable persons for candidates for President and Vice President, and adopt an address to the States. He said seven more States would secede to-morrow, making fifteen in all.

Mr. Fisher from Virginia answered when the call of States took place, and said more of his collegues would follow.

Mr. Reed—one of the remaining members from South Carolina, said his State would go as a unit, wherever Alabama went.

Mr. Lamar responded for Georgia, and said he was authorized to speak for a majority of his delegation.

The Delegates then retired in order to allow the Committee to make up a report, and assemble again at the City Hall to-day.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH FOR THE JOURNAL.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 1st, 1860.

Yesterday afternoon the Cincinnati platform was reaffirmed without addition or explanation.

Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana and Delaware protested, and withdrew from the Convention.

Great excitement and feeling prevails—but no unkindness.

The seceders held a meeting last night, also the Douglas men.

There is a movement for harmoney and a reunion iniated, under the auspices of the North Carolina delegation. The result is doubtful.

We have also received a private dispatch, sent *after* the above, which says "we are in a bad way. God knows what may happen—I fear the worst."

[SPECIAL DISPATCH FOR THE JOURNAL.]

Charleston, May 1, p. m.

The Georgia delegation withdrew this morning.

The Douglas men are uncompromising. All efforts at reconciliation have been unavailing.

A vote for President and Vice President is demanded at 5 o'clock.

The North Carolina delegation remain in with a proviso.

The Virginia delegation are still debating whether she will withdraw.

The retirement of the Southern delegation leaves every thing open for Douglas.

The feeling is uneasy.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 2d, 1860.

The Convention had twelve ballotings last night.—Douglas started with 145½ votes and ended with 150 1-2. Guthrie started with 36 1-2 and ended with 39 1-2. Hunter on the start received 42 and ended with 38. The balance of the votes were divided between Jeff. Davis, Toucy, Lane, Pearce, of Maryland, and Andrew Johnson.

The adoption of a resolution that the nominee shall receive 202 votes (two-thirds of a full house) lessens, if it does not defeat, Mr. Douglas' chance of a nomination.

After the 12th ballot the Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock to-day.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, May 1st, 1860.

The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool with dates to the 19th ult., has arrived at this port. Her news is generally unimportant.

Thorburn, Son & Co., cotton brokers at Liverpool, had failed. Their liabilities are upwards of £100,000 sterling.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday afternoon, April 19, 1860.

Cotton—The market is generally unchanged.

Breadstuffs buoyant.

Provisions quiet.

Consols closed at 94⅞.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton drooping; middling uplands 11 cents per lb. Flour quiet; Southern $6 40 a $6 60 per bbl. Wheat dull. Corn firm; yellow 81 a 83 cents per bushel.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 47 a 48 cents per gallon.—Rosin dull at $1 57½ a $1 60 for Common. Rice dull at 3⅞ a 4⅜ cents per lb.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The United States Supreme Court to-day decided against the Suco land claim, involving two hundred and seventy thousand acres of very valuable land in California. The decision was based on the existence of stupendous frauds, perjury and forgery.

The House postoffice committee have agreed on an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill authorizing the department to use each quarter's revenue for the payment of the transportation expenses only, without waiting for the enactment of a special law or the annual appropriation bill, leaving to Congress the existing supervision over the salaries of officers, etc.; and the annual deficit to be paid out of the treasury.

Steam Boat Explosion.

COLUMBUS, April 30th.—The steamer J. C. Calhoun exploded yesterday at Ridleyville. The acting Captain, Crawford, was mortally injured. Hugh Atkins, second engineer, and two of the passengers were dangerously wounded. Six negro deck hands were killed.

A British officer writing from Teheran, Persia, to the London Times, remarks:—"A Cathartic Pill manufactured by 'an American Chemist' (Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass.,) has cured the Shah, of a Liver Complaint that threatened his life. This simple fact, as might be expected, renders the Americans immensely popular here, while we English are overlooked. Doubtless our own schools made the discovery which he employs, and thus it is in everything: we do the labor, then the mousing Americans put their mark on it and take the reward. Doct. Ayer is idolized by the Court and its retainers here, which will doubtless be reflected to him on a gold snuff box, or diamond hilted sword, while not the name even of Davy, Christoson or Brodie—the great lights by which he shines, is known."

New York Sunday Paper.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The overland mail from California, with dates from San Francisco to the 20th ult., arrived at St. Joseph's Station on the 30th.

The regular mail steamer sailed on the 20th ult., with 400 passengers and $1,237,000 in specie for New York.

The first pony express from the East reached Carson Valley on the 12th, and the news was thence telegraphed to San Francisco and published there, making only nine days from ocean to ocean. The event was greeted with unbounded enthusiasm.

The bulkhead bill had passed the Legislature, but was vetoed by the Governor, causing great rejoicing. An effort was making to pass it over the Governor's veto, but would probably be unsuccessful.

John C. Bell, member of the Legislature from El Dorado county, had died of his wounds, received from the hands of Dr. Stone.

The Senate had passed the transcontinental telegraph bill, giving the Company as previously stated.

PATENTS.—In the list of patents granted for the week ending the 24th inst, we notice the name of Mr. G. T. Bennett, of Mount Olive, N. C., for improvement in corn and cotton cultivators.

Mr. L. B. Joyner, of Hilliardston, Nash Co., N. C., for improvement in cotton thinning ploughs.

From Bell's Life.

The Sayers and Heenan Fight.—At this hour it is impossible for us to extend our remarks on this gallant fight to the length which its merit deserves. It was, up to the unfortunate termination, the very best championship fight we ever witnessed. It was to the time affordded, fought out with manliness and fairness on both sides, worthy of the highest commendation, without attempt at shifting. Each scorned to take mean advantage and loudly and reapeatedly was each of them cheered.

The skill displayed on both sides was remarkable.—The gallantry and bottom of Sayers are too proverbial to need further comment. As certain rumors are flying about that Heenan was destitute of those qualities, we deem it right to express our belief that a gamer and more determined fellow never pulled shirt off. His punishment was terrible, yet he took it, round after round, without flinching, and almost invariably with smiles on his face. We are bound to own, in this as in his talent he has very agreeably disappointed us, and had we not known his career we certainly would not have set him down as a novice; he has excellent delivery, with his left, which was straight as a dart, and early in the fight was very heavy. It appears to us that his hands are not strong, for before half the battle got through, his left hand was so much swelled as to be useless and this was doubtless fortunate for Tom for with his right arm gone he could make but a poor stand against such a weapon, had it retained its original hardness. Of his right, Heenan makes but little use. But this is a quality he may yet learn. Of his conduct at the conclusion we connot speak in too strong terms. We trust it was occasioned by the state of excitement in which he was, owing to the ring being broken, and by the fact of his being almost blind. He took the unoffending second of his opponents for some other person.

We assure him that such conduct is not calculated to gain him friends in this country, and if he allows his judgment again, in a similar way, it may cost him dearly. Of Tom Sayers we need say no more than that he fought the battle throughout with consumate tact and judgment, and considering that his right arm was rendered useless from the commencement, too much praise cannot be awarded him. We are of opinion that without that arm he would eventually have pulled through, had the fight been finished on the day. But it is useless speculating on causes which may yet again be brought on for trial, and we therefore leave the public to form their own opinions on the question of nationality. The only point that has been decided, and the only point in our opinion requiring decision is that both England and America possess brave sons, and each country had reason to be proud of the champion she has selected.

Whether the match will be fought out we cannot at present say; both are doubtless anxious to have it settled, but for ourselves, were we asked, we would say each is so good that he is deserving a belt, and we would call on our countrymen to subscribe for such a trophy as a reward for Heenan's enterprise and boldness in coming, as he did, to beard the British champion on his own ground. A meeting will be held shortly to decide what shall be done. It is impossible for the battle to be fought out this week; and we may at once state that in that case all bets are off. As to the conduct of some of the ring-keepers, and their inefficiency, we may have a word to say in our next. It is needless to say that the fight between Lynch and Shaw did not come off.

From the Press.

Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool at Smithfield.

DEAR PRESS:—Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool addressed the people of Johnston county at this place to-day.

Mr. Pool made the opening speech. After expressing great pleasure at the opportunity offered him, for a discussion of the principles involved in the canvass, before the people of Johnston, he proceeded to mount the great hobby, *ad valorem*. He said that he and Gov. Ellis had been in the habit of discussing a new question; that the question of equal or *ad valorem* taxation was the great question before the people at this time. He was in favor of *ad valorem*, and stood upon the platform of the opposition party. That when he raised money for the protection of property, that property should be taxed in proportion to the cost of protection; and denounced the present revenue system as unequal and unjust.

Mr. P. said that almost every State in the Union had *ad valorem* in some form; and there was no State in the Union, except North Carolina, which did not tax slaves as property. In North Carolina slaves were taxed as persons and not as property. Slave property had more protection, and therefore should pay more tax; the Legislature had power to tax every other species of property except slaves, and he was in favor of striking out that clause in the present constitution, and place it in the power of the Legislature to tax all property according to its value. He said the democratic party was bearing down on everything except the negro, and contended that little negroes under the age of 12 and over the age of 50 years, should pay tax according to value; and did not think that the *ad valorem* system would increase the tax on slaves, and estimated that the tax on slaves under an *ad valorem* system would not be more than ten cents on the hundred dollars.

Mr. P. then declared that a billiard table in a man's parlor should not be taxed higher than anything else of equal value, and that barriers should not be taxed higher than land; that we ought to tax a man upon everything he has, according to value.

He said he was in favor of an open convention on the federal basis; that the west only wanted to amend the constitution in order that they might tax slaves; he did not object to an open and unrestricted convention.

Mr. Pool expressed a willingness to answer any question asked him by any one on any subject,—whereupon Gov. Ellis asked him "if elected Governor of North Carolina, would he recommend to the Legislature the taxation of horses, hogs, cows, sheep, &c.," and furthermore, would he put, as obligatory, the same in the amended constitution.

Mr. Pool evaded this question by referring to the discriminating clause in the opposition platform,—and evidently appeared confused for the moment.

Mr. Pool failed to present his *favorite* hobby to the people of Johnston, in a manner satisfactory to those who have been heretofore induced to mount the *ad valorem* platform erected, as Gov. Ellis truly said, by Mr. Badger.

Mr. Pool spoke an hour and a half.

Gov. Ellis then arose and said, that it was the first time he had ever appeared before them in a political character. He now appeared before them as the nominee of the democratic party. He thanked them for the generous support he received at their hands two years ago. The most suitable return that he could make was, that he had endeavored to perform the duties of the office to which they had helped to call him.

He said Mr. Pool had presented a proposition to the people to call a convention in order to amend the constitution of North Carolina, so as to tax slaves according to value, and he repelled any change or appeal against the slave owner.

As the constitution now stands, all taxes were uniform on white as well as black, and the comptroller's report showed that the tax on slaves in the counties and State, for the last year, was $165,000, while the whites only paid $117,000; that slaves paid two and a half times as much as the whites, and there were six times as many whites as slaves. He clearly showed that ad valorem would not benefit the poor man, and said that he was a poor man, and Mr. Pool had failed to show him that *ad valorem* was right. He went for protecting all property and would stand by the compromises of the constitution, as agreed upon by the east and west. The proposition started in the west, and he had no doubt but those who started it would now do as David Outlaw and Kenneth Rayner have done—speak out boldly against such a system.

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THE GEORGIA LOTTERIES ABOLISHED.—All the Georgia lottery grants are foreclosed by prohibition of the drawings under the penal enactment of the State Legislature, to take effect on the first day of June next. The act was passed in November, at the last legislative session.

The Post Office at St. Paul's Robeson county, has been discontinued for the present on account of the resignation of the Post-Master. The mail matter will be opened at Little Rockfish.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

The Best Test is Experience.

The voluntary testimony of thousands who owe their restoration to health, to this celebrated remedy, proves, that for the Scrofulous, the blotched, pimpled, and disfigured; the sufferers from Tumors, cancers, and abscesses; the victims of diseased livers; for the Dyspepsia and enfeebled, there is now hope! It gives tone and energy to the powers of nature, by purifying the vital fluid,

Regenerating the Constitution,

and dispelling diseased action, thus enabling the blood to course on freely, bringing with it strength and vigor. Being entirely vegetable, no unpleasant symptoms are felt behind after cure; and the most delicate persons may take it at any time with perfect safety.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

May 3, 1860. 36-1w

HATHAWAY & CO.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

OFFER FOR SALE

1000 bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java Coffee.

200 hhds. choice new crop Cardenas Molasses, now landing from the Brig John Hathaway, direct from Cardenas.

100 barrels Clarified Sugars.

50 tierces choice clean Rice.

500 barrels *strictly choice* planting Potatoes.

400 kegs Nails, of all sizes, of a good brand.

40 hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon Sides and Shoulders.

We also keep constantly on hand a large stock of Sugar in hhds., all kinds of Syrup, Pork, Lard, Soda, Butter, Cheese, Glue, Hoop Iron, Rope and Bagging, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice and Ginger, Cream of Tartar, Pepper, Gunny Bags, Havana Segars, Candles, Tobacco, Mustard, Yeast Powders, Hay, No. 1 Cut Herring, Mullets, Matches, Salt, Vinegar, Oil, &c.

Feb. 2d, 1860 23-tf

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The genuine are easily distinguished from the counterfeit by the water-mark that exists in every leaf of the book of directions, "Holloway, New York and London," in semi-transparent letters, visible when held between the eye and the light. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Of the Democratic Party for the county of Sampson, for the more thorough and perfect organization, suggest and recommend to the several precincts to hold primary meetings on or before the 26th of May, and appoint delegates to the County Convention, to be held in Clinton, at such time as they may prefer, (the 9th of June is suggested,) to nominate candidates to represent the county in the next General Assembly. April 24, 1860.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

YIELDING TO THE EARNEST SOLICITATIONS OF many citizens in different sections of the county, I have concluded to again offer my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

I respectfully solicit your suffrages at the election to be held in August next, trusting that my past course in office has proved me to be not unworthy of your support.

Daily Herald copy te. E. D. HALL.

April 10th, 1860. d&w-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I HEREBY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the County of New Hanover, at the coming August election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

W. T. J. VANN.

April 2nd, 1860. 178-te

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

GENTLEMEN'S

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS,

SOLD READY-MADE,

Or made to Special Order, in any desired Style.

Form of Measurement, for the benefit of gentlemen living at a distance:

1st. Height of person.
2d. Breast—close under the arms.
3d. Waist.
4th. Neck—outside of neck-band of shirt worn.
5th. Wrist.
6th. Centre back to should'r
7th. " " to elbow.
8th. " " to hand.

And any particular directions, as to style of Bosom, Collar or wristband. The English and plain wristbands are most in favor.

SHUBERT'S FRENCH PATTERN DRAWERS,

Ready-made, or made to measure, are entirely unapproachable in point of FIT, QUALITY and LOW PRICES.

☞ Call and see the assortment, or send your orders and measures to O. S. BALDWIN,

38 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.

April 9.—181&33-3m.

BETTER THAN ALL OTHERS.

LAFAYETTE, Onondaga, Co., N. Y.,
June 23d, 1858.

Messrs. W. E. HAGAN & CO.—*Gents:* My hair having turned prematurely grey, and being unwilling to wear "silver locks" in my youthful days, I have tried various preparations which were highly recommended for restoring hair to its original color, among others Prof. Wood's Hair Restorer, but found them all more or less ineffectual, and quite expensive, until about a year ago I commenced using Heimstreet's Hair Restorative prepared by you, *which I found to be all that you recommended it.*

It restored my hair to its original beauty, and keeps it soft and oily, and the expense is so trifling that it seems nothing at all after continually drawing upon my funds to keep myself supplied with Prof. Wood's the year previous, and after all my pains receiving no benefit. Therefore, I take pleasure in recommending your Hair Restorative to the public as a *cheap and effectual Hair Restorer.* Yours truly,

WM. P. WENTWORTH.

Onondaga County, ss: Subscribed and sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1858. H. S. COLE, *Justice.*

Remember that this result was produced by HEIMSTREET'S *Inimitable, the original* and *only reliable* Hair Restorative. Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggist.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

April 21st, 1860 195&35-1m

THE PARMENTER & CAMPBELL SEWING MACHINE.

PATENTED AUGUST 16th, 1859, by E. BOOTH. *The most perfect Machine manufactured.*

E. T. BARRY, Ag't.,
Photographic Rooms, Mozart Hall.

Jan. 23d, 1860 118&22-tf

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should no be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Wilmington; Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; Santos, Walker & Co., Norfolk, wholesale Agents.

May ,21 1859. 211 & 37-eow-1y

MARRIED.

In St. Paul's Church, Greenville, N. C., on the evening of the 18th inst., by the Rev. Edwin Greer, of Washington, N. C., Mr. ROBERT GREENE and Miss EVA S. SMITH, both of Greenville.

On the 12th April, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Harris, Mr. C. McG. DUNN, of Randolph co., to Miss LOUSIA C. MELVIN, daughter of J. T. Melvin, of Bladen county. All in favor of the nominee of the Charleston Convention.

In Duplin county, by Hugh Maxwell, Esq., Mr. DAVID PHILLIPS to Miss MARY MOODY.

In this county on the 12th April, by J. G. Pickett, Esq., Mr. THOMAS GRAY to Miss ADALINE WILLIAMS, all of this county.

In Duplin county, at the residence of Mr. John Sanderson, by H. Maxwell, Esq., Mr. JESSE S. KENNEDY to Miss MARY S. BISHOP, daughter of the late Willis Bishop, of Duplin.

DIED.

At his residence on Sunday, 29th of April, after a lingering illness, Mr. GEORGE W. DAVIS, aged 52 years.

The subject of this memoir was long and favorably known to our community for the last 25 years, as a Commission Merchant. He was a man of great enterprise, unwearied industry, and uncommon business talents; contributing more perhaps than any of his contemporaries to dev loping the resources and to forwarding the commercial interests of his native place, especially in the West India trade. He was a man of great kindness of heart, prompt and ready to aid the distressed and unfortunate, or to assist the deserving young man struggling to build up a business connection. He had many friends and no enemies; friends who now look in vain for his familiar step, the sound of his cheerful, merry voice, or the frank grasp of his manly hand; particularly the writer of this inadequate sketch, who even now cannot realize that here he shall meet him no more forever. He met death face to face calmly as a brave man should; sinking to his last sleep softly and gently as the setting sun sets in the bosom of the ocean, soon to rest in our beautiful cemetery, close to the grave of him who trained his earlier years, and by whose side he wished to lie when "life's fitful dream was over." COM.*

At his residence in Moore county, on the 11th inst, HUGH McDONALD, a native of Slate, the Isle of Sky, Scotland, aged 90 years.

In Newport, R. I., May 1st., of consumption, FRANK A. BARLOW, aged 19 years.

In this county, at the residence of his son, on Saturday, April 21st, Mr. GEORGE ORMSBY, in the 88th year of his age. The deceased was a consistent member and Elder of the Presbyterian Church at Hopewell for upwards of 50 years.

On the 10th inst., of Typhoid pneumonia, at the residence of her mother, near White Hall, Bladen county, Miss SARAH ANN JOHNSTON, aged 21 years and 5 months.

Departed this life at Magnolia on the 22d inst., Mr. JOS. E. PITTMAN, in the 19th year of his age, son of Joseph Hill Pittman, of Duplin county, leaving a father and several brothers and sisters. In the death of young Pittman, society has lost a promising youth. Those who knew him can appreciate his many virtues. COM.

On Thursday, the 26th inst., of inflamation on the brain, WILLIE N. J., son of the late Capt. Wm. Wines, aged 7 years.

On the 21st of April, at the residence of her father, Rolin Best, in Duplin County, Mrs. MARY D. BEST, relict of the late Benjamin S. Best, aged 29 years and 23 days. A membe of the Baptist Church.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.

ALL PERSONS having claims under any of the Acts of Congress for Bounty Land, Pensions, &c., will do well to address the subscriber at Pleasant Ridge, Princess Anne county, Va., or Wilmington, New Hanover county, N. C., who will attend strictly to their orders, and secure their claims with the greatest possible dispatch.

W. F. DOZIER,
May 3, 1860 —36 6m. Attorney for Claimants.

SITUATION WANTED BY AN OVERSEER,

EXPERIENCED in Ground Peas, Cotton, Rice and Turpentine. Good reference given. Address undersigned at Laurel Hill, Waccamaw River, S. C., until 25th May.

May 3, 1860.—36 3t W. T. BRAY.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that one slave, his property, SIMON, has run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State: These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slave that if he does not immediately return to his said master, it is lawful for any person to capture him by s aying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859. W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL,]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]

DESCRIPTION:

SIMON is stout built, copper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$50 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF FIFTY DOLLARS for the above negro, dead or alive, delivered to me, or for his confinement in Jail so that I can get him.

C. B. MILLER.

New Hanover Co., May 3, 1860.—36-tf.

STATE NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D., 1860.

John D. Bellamy, vs. Benjamin M. Williams. } Attachment.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, that publication be made for six weeks in the Weekly Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the Town of Wilmington, for the defendant in this cause to appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him.

Witness, KENNETH HAYNES, Clerk of said Court at Office in Whiteville, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D., 1860.

KENNETH HAYNES, Clerk.

May 3d, 1860 36-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1859.

John C. Mallard, vs. James B. Monk, James Maxwell, Benajah Carroll and wife, Mary E., William Richie and wife, Sarah W., James Evans, William Evans, —— Rives and wife, —— Sanders and wife, and others, heirs at law of James Evans. } Petition to correct error in deed from James Evans, &c.

IT APPEARING to the Court, that Benajah Carroll and wife, Mary E., William Richie and wife, Sarah W., James Evans, William Evans, —— Rives and wife, and —— Sanders and wife, reside beyond the limits of the State: Ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of our Court of Equity, to be held at Kenansville on the fourth Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set for hearing *ex parte* as to them.

Witness my hand, officially, 1st day of May, A. D., 1860.

JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.

May 3.—36-6t.

NOTICE.—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of authority in the last Will and Testament of Charles Henry, deceased, will be exposed to sale at Lillington, on Saturday, the 16th day of June next, on six months credit, the real estate of said deceased in North Carolina, except the Dower of his widow, lying on Colley and Lyon, containing in the whole about 3,400 acres. Bond and approved sureties required.

P. MURPHY, Administrator,
April 28, 1860 With the Will Annexed.

At the same time and place and upon the same terms, without incumbrance of Dower, the lots at Lillington with the fixtures and appurtenances owned in common between the undersigned and said deceased, valuable as a stand for a Store, Distilleries, &c. G. F. WALKER.

P. MURPHY, Adm'r, C. T. A.

April 28th, 1860 36-ts

DR. GROVER COE

MAY BE CONSULTED personally or by letter, at his office, corner Market & Second sts.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Medical Electricity applied.

May 2d, 1860. 36-4w*

CARD TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

TOILET ARTICLES.

THE DELICATE PERFUMES.
THE CHOICE POMADES.
LUBIN'S NEW HAIR OILS.
SHAVING SOAPS AND CREAM.
GREASE EXTERMINATOR.
EXTRACTS, &c., all choice, and purchased of the *Importer.*

THE PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

We call particular attention to the TOOTH SOAP, selling retail and wholesale, at BALDWIN'S,

May 3. 38 Market street.

WEDDING OUTFIT,

MADE in best style—latest fashion, at BALDWIN'S.

May 3.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

COLT'S NEW PATTERN!

Known all over the World!

THE GREAT "DERRINGER!"

Single Barrel—Genuine Article!

SHARPE'S 4-SHOOTER—the most convenient fire-arm in the world. Can be carried in the Watch pocket of Vest. Has great force.

SMITH & WESSON'S 7-SHOOTER has great popularity, and is one of the most approved Pistols known.

ALLEN'S NEW 7-SHOOTER, carries the largest cartridge of any Pistol in the world!

All the above are selling much lower than elsewhere, at BALDWIN'S,

38, 38, 38, 38 Market St.,
May 3. Wilmington, N. C.

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

A NEW LOT OF PITCHER SPOUT AND FORCE PUMPS; on hand, a large assortment of Lead and other Pipes. L. C. TURNER.

April 25.

CANDY AND RAISINS.

FOR SALE BY L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
May 2. S. E. cor. Market and 2d sts.

O. S. BALDWIN,

WILMINGTON, N. C., has secured the services of A CUTTER FROM PARIS, whose taste and ability, either on Civic or Military Work, will be appreciated by gentlemen who desire to keep pace with the mutations of Fashion.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

purchased by the case, and of

OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS,

present an assortment specially attractive, and from which no gentleman, however fastidious, can fail to select an outfit for the season.

WORKMEN OF THE HIGHEST SKILL AND ABILITY are employed in our Manufacturing Department, and no expense is spared in producing, in their most attractive forms, all the minor details of a

GENTLEMAN'S COSTUME!

☞ Orders will be promptly attended to. Address

O. S. BALDWIN,
May 3. No. 38 Market st, Wilmington, N.

MAYNARD'S RIFLES,

SHARPE'S RIFLES,

COLT' RIFLES AND SHOT GUNS,

WILL be furnished to special order at Manufacturers' prices, by O. S. BALDWIN.

May 3.

SOUTHERN PIANO MANUFACTORY.

RUN NO RISK!—RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE WHO WISH to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO.'S *New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent Action Pianos.* They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best *square Pianos* that are now made. They combine all the late improvements, together with a *larger Sounding Board*, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us *run no risk.*

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in this State and elsewhere. We name some who have purchased of us in this county, to whom we can refer: Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Joshua G. Wright, Esq., J. M. Robinson, Esq., John D. Love, Esq., Wm. A. Williams, Esq., Wm. J. Price, Esq., Dr. Kea, Mrs. Redding, D. M. Foyles, Esq., L. Montague, Esq., Geo. J. Moore, Esq., N. F. Nixon, Esq., Topsail Sound; James Garrason, Esq., Lillington; also, Ex-Gov. Branch, of Halifax county; Dr. G. C. Marchant, of Currituck county; John Pool, Esq., of Pasquotank county, and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay for new ones. We sell for cash or approved notes at six and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Address J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers,
Nos. 5 & 7 South Eutaw st.,
Baltimore.

April 26, 1860. 199-1aw6m—36-1am6m

BUY THE BEST.

THE FLOUR Manufactured at "Wachovia Mills" is of superior quality. Fresh supplies received weekly.—Sold in Wilmington only by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,

May 2. S. E. corner Market and 2d sts.

PORTO RICO SUGAR.

30 BBLS. CHOICE and Prime Porto Rico Sugar. For sale by the bbl. or smaller quantity, at low prices, by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,

May 2. S. E. cor. Market & 2d sts.

GOING WITH A RUSH.

OUR new stock of Trunks, Valises, Leather and Wilton Bags, Valises, &c., &c. The public are awakening to the fact that the best make and the lowest prices are to be found at 34 Market street, at MYERS & MOORE'S.

75 DOZ. LEGHORN AND PANAMA HATS,

AT 34 Market street.

May 2. MYERS & MOORE.

100 DOZ. BRAID AND SEWED HATS,

SELLING at low figures.

May 2. MYERS & MOORE.

200 DOZ. PALM LEAF HATS.

100 DOZ. Malaga Braid Hats.
100 doz. Canton Braid Hats, very stout, for Plantation use, at 34 Market street.

May 2. MYERS & MOORE.

MARSHALL'S SALT.

200 SACKS Marshall's Blown Salt, in fine order. For sale by HATHAWAY & CO.

May 1.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.

40 HHDS. prime and choice New Orleans Sugar. For sale by HATHAWAY CO.

May 1.

SCHOONER "SEA BIRD,"

BOUND FOR THIS PORT, will bring us our regular weekly supply of Trunks, Bags, &c.—in all, SIXTY PIECES.

Among which are the
FRENCH STYLE TRUNKS,
FRENCH STYLE BAGS,

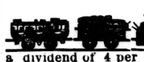
And beautiful "Shopping Reticules," a new article for the Ladies.

ALL LADIES TRUNKS sold by us are COVERED WITH HEAVY CANVASS, and marked in Mr. FANNING'S BEST STYLE, *free of charge.* O. S. BALDWIN.

May 1st, 1860—d&w] 38 Market Street.

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.,

WILMINGTON, 21st April, 1860.



THE DIRECTORS OF THE Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. from the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 17th May next.

Books for transfer of stock will be closed on first May.—By order. JAS. S. GREEN, Sec'y.

Raleigh Register and Standard, Norfolk Herald, Portsmouth Transcript, Goldsboro', Wilson, Tarboro', and Weldon papers copy till 17th May.

April 24th, 1860. 197-td

$40.

THE $40 DOUBLE LOCK STITCH FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT BARRY'S DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY, MOZART HALL.

SOMETHING NEW.

COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE.

SEWING WITH TWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS.

Patented January 4th, 1859.

No Complicated Machinery—No Getting out of Order!

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY AND PLANTATION USE.

1000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE!

These machines are warranted first class, and fully equal to the highest priced machines.

OBSERVE:—We invite all to bring any garment, COARSE or FINE, HEAVY or LIGHT, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our Machines—the only low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads, and

GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG!

These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and improved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at the same time without any previous basting.

We warrant these Machines to be just what we here represent, and we guarantee to refund the money to any person who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bargain.

☞ Testimonials can be seen at the rooms, and reference given. E. T. BARRY & CO.,

Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.

June 20th, 1859.—244&43-1awly

WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th July, 1859.

Messrs. E. T. BARRY & CO.—*Gentlemen:*—

THE SEWING MACHINE of Scovil & Goodell's pattern, which I purchased from you some time since, sews with great rapidity and neatness. Its great recommendations are its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to family use. The negroes and children about the house soon acquire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as the most experienced. I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a useful invention

Respectfully your ob't. serv't.,

July 15.—46-tf M. LONDON.

NEW BOOKS.

BY ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS, at KELLEY'S Book Store:

Lectures on the English Language, by G. P. Marsh.
Book of the Chapter, by Albert G. Mackey, M. D.
Masonic Jurisprudence, " " " "
Masonic Chart, by J. L. Cross.
Webster and his Master Pieces, by Tefft.
The Language of Flowers.
The War Path.
Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, by Wilson.

May 1st, 1860.

CORN—CORN.

3200 BUSHELS received per schr. Martha, from Hertford. Now landing, and for sale by STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

April 28.

IVORY CANE HEADS and brass ferrals. Canes mounted to order by L. C. TURNER.

April 27th.

In Store.

GUANO,
CORN,
HAY,
SALT, &c., &c., for sale by W. H. McRARY & CO.

April 27.

BLACK SILKS.

THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF BLACK SILKS, quality warranted. HEDRICK & RYAN.

April 17.

RICE! RICE!! RICE!!!

100 CASKS FRESH BEAT CHARLESTON RICE, now landing from Schr. Golden Gate. For sale from wharf or store, by G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

April 26th

FAMILY SOAP.

50 BOXES of Superior quality old Family Soap for sale low to close consignment by G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

April 26th, 1860.

W. H. ALLEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 23d, 1860. 196-1w—35-tf

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.33	@	34	Liquors, ℔ gall, (domestic.)	
BEEF CATTLE,				Whiskey	.38	@	35
℔ 100 lbs.	8 50	@10	00	N. E. Rum	.40	@	45
BRICKS, ℔ M	8 00	@12	00	Gin	.40	@	45
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,				Brandy,	.40	@	50
2nd hand	1 50	@	1 80	do. Apple,	.75	@	1 00
New	1 90	@	2 10	do. Peach,	1 00	@	1 50
CANDLES, ℔ lb.				NAVAL STORES,			
Tallow	.16	@	18	Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Adamantine	.20	@	26	Virgin	0 00	@	2 08
Sperm	.35	@	50	Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 60
COFFEE, ℔ lb.				Hard	0 00	@	1 55
Java	.17	@	20	Tar, ℔ bbl.,	0 00	@	2 05
Laguayra	.14	@	15	do. in order,	0 00	@	2 20
Rio	.12½	@	14½	Pitch do.,	0 00	@	1 50
St. Domingo	.12	@	13	Rosin, Pale,	0 00	@	3 25
COTTON, ℔ lb.				do. No. 1,	1 50	@	2 00
ord. to mid'g	9	@	10¾	do. No. 2,	1 20	@	1 30
strict mid'g	.10¾	@	10¾	do. No. 3,	1 10	@	1 17½
good mid'g	.10¾	@	10¾	Spirits Turp.,			
COTTON BAGGING,				℔ gallon	.41½	@	42
℔ yard	.12½	@	14	Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
Rope, ℔ lb	.7½	@	10	NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
CORN MEAL,				Cut	.3½	@	4
℔ bushel	90	@	95	Wrought	.10	@	12½
DOMESTICS,				OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9	Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Yarn, ℔ lb	.19½	@	20	Linseed, raw,	1 15	@	1 20
EGGS, ℔ doz	.12½	@	15	do. boiled,	1 15	@	1 25
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	55	PEA NUTS, bush	1 25	@	1 55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,				POTATOES,			
Mullets	7 00	@	8 50	Sweet, ℔ bush.	75	@	80
Mac'rel. No. 1	16 00	@18	00	Irish, do.,	00	@	0 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@14	00	do. ℔ bbl.,	2 25	@	2 50
do. No. 3	8 50	@11	00	PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
Herrings, East	3 00	@	5 00	N. C. Bacon,			
Dry Cod,				Hams	.13	@	13½
℔ cwt	.4 00	@	6 50	Middlings	.12	@	12½
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,				Shoulders	.00	@	11
Family	0 00	@	7 25	Hog round	.11½	@	11½
Superfine	0 00	@	7 00	Western Bacon,			
Fine	0 00	@	6 75	Middlings	.11	@	11½
Cross	0 00	@	6 50	Shoulders	9	@	9½
GLUE, ℔ lb.		@	20	N. C. Lard,	.11½	@	12½
GUNNY BAGS,	.10	@	18	West'n do	.11	@	12
GUANO, Peruvian,				Butter,	.23	@	27
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3½	Cheese,	.12	@	12½
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	00	00		PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
5 tons and over, "	60	00		City Mess,	.19 00	@19	50
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 25			Clear do	.20 00	@21	00
Per ton,	.9 00	@10	00	Butt,	.16 00	@17	00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,				Beef, Mess,	.13 00	@16	00
Corn	.77½	@	80	do. Fulton Market,	.19 00	@20	00
Oats	.48	@	55	POULTRY,			
Pease, Cow	.85	@	90	Chickens, live,	40	@	50
Do. B. Eye	1 00	@	0 00	do. dead,	.45	@	50
Wheat, red	1 10	@	1 15	Turkeys, live,	.75	@	1 00
do. white	1 25	@	1 30	do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@	15
Rice, rough	00	@	1 00	SHEEP, ℔ head,			
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@	4½	Lambs	1 25	@	1 50
HIDES, ℔ lb.,				Mutton	1 25	@	1 50
Green	5½	@	6	SALT,			
Dry	7½	@	9	Alum, ℔ bush.	25	@	30
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.				Liverpool, ℔ sack,			
Eastern	1 10	@	1 20	ground, cargo	70	@	75
N. River	.95	@	1 00	do. from store	85	@	0 95
IRON, ℔ lb.				fine	2 00	@	2 25
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00	SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
American, ref.	3½	@	00	Porto Rico,	8	@	9
do. sheer	0	@	00	New Orleans,	8	@	9
do. hoop, ton	80 00	@85	00	Muscovado,	7½	@	9
Swede	5½	@	00	Loaf & crush'd,	10½	@	12
LIME, ℔ bbl.	70	@	75	C. Yellow	9½	@	10
do. from store	1 00	@	1 10	Granulated,	.11	@	11½
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)				SOAP, ℔ lb.	4½	@	7½
Fl'r Boards.	00 00	@12	50	SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Wide do	0 00	@	9 00	Contract	3 50	@	5 00
Scantling	0 00	@	8 00	Common	1 75	@	2 00
(Steam Sawed.)				STAVES, ℔ M.,			
Floor Boards, rough	.15 00	@16	00	W. O. Bbl.	.16 00	@18	00
planed	.18 00	@19	00	R. O. Hhd.	.12 50	@20	00
clear	.25 00	@30	00	Ash Head'g,	.12 00	@13	00
Wide boards.	14 00	@15	00	TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Scantling	.12 00	@15	00	Shipping,	0 00	@00	00
Ship Stuff,				Mill, prime,	.9 00	@11	00
rough edge	.14 00	@15	00	do. inferior to ordinary,	.5 00	@	8 00
re-sawed	.16 00	@17	00	TALLOW, ℔ lb.,	.10	@	12
MOLASSES, ℔ gal.on.				TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Cuba, Hhds	26	@	28	Common,	.14	@	20
do. Bbls.	30	@	32	Medium,	.25	@	30
N. Orleans.	50	@	55	Fine,	.45	@	50
				WOOL, ℔ lb.,	.17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00	$ 00 @ 35
Rosin do.	00	00 @ 32½
Spirits Turpentine do.	00	00 @ 50
Flour do.	00	00 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	1 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot,	00	0 @ 7½
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel,	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	00	0 @ 5
Wheat, ℔ bushel,	00	9 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M.,	0 00@5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin "	00	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 55
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	0	0 @ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot,	0	0 @ 7
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.,	00	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	0 00@0 00	4 00 @ 5 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 40
Rosin "	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 60
Cotton, ℔ lb.	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	00	5 @ 6
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,	0	00 @ 8
Lumber, ℔ M.,	0 00@6 00	7 00 @ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 2D, 1860.

TURPENTINE—After closing our review on Wednesday last the price of new virgin declined 50 cents, but in other qualities no change has taken place. There has been a steady demand from distillers,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3½ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

☞ We noticed a few days since, in the Raleigh "Daily Press," a correspondence between Gov. Ellis and Daniel G. Fowle, Esq., relative to a conversation the Governor had with Mr. F. concerning the Wake County Workingmen's Association, wherein it appears that Frank L. Wilson, late of the Raleigh *Standard*, is charged with having circulated the address of the Workingmen's Association.

Now, it appears to us that Mr. Wilson has a perfect right to circulate documents, if he sees fit; but he has no right to do so at the expense of his own party, or the success of the party's candidate. If Mr. W. is opposed to the election of Gov. Ellis, or disapproves of the platform adopted by the party in its late Convention, he might as well go out of the party at once, and join the opposition. An open enemy is always to be preferred to a secret foe.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO NEW YORK.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that a contract has been effected by the Cape Fear and Ocean Steamship Navigation Company for the building of one of the iron steamers to ply between Wilmington and New York. Until this steamer is finished, a propeller will run regularly between the two ports twice a month, or oftener if the business requires it. Merchants in the interior will find that their goods will be received with greater dispatch than heretofore, and we believe quicker than by any other route. This is a matter of no little interest to the tradesman.

The Wheat-growers in the interior will find this route cheap, safe and expeditious for the export of their crops to the New York market. The Naval Store maker or dealer will also have an opportunity of placing the article on the market in New York in a much less time than they have heretofore been enabled to do. In fact, the general transportation business will receive a new impetus, and all will come in for a share of the benefits to be derived from this new enterprise. The line must prove a success.

TARBORO' BRANCH RAILROAD.—We learn that track laying was commenced on the Tarboro' Branch of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad two weeks since, and is now progressing very rapidly, at the rate of ¼ to ½ of a mile per day. At this rate the whole track will be laid within 72 days, or by the fourth of next July, as contemplated, when there is to be one big spree at Tarboro'.

☞ The Raleigh "Daily Press," came to us yesterday in an enlarged form, having had its columns lengthened and one added to each page. It is now about the size of the *Daily Journal*. We are pleased to see friend Whitaker has met with success in establishing a daily at the seat of Government. One was much needed, particularly once every two years, during the session of the Legislature.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We learn this morning, that Mr. Sykes, superintendent of trestle-work on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, died suddenly last night on the cars, when about two miles from town, supposed of apoplexy. He was in apparent excellent health a minute previous to the attack.

MOORE COUNTY.—Col. John Morrison has been nominated by the Democrats of Moore county for a seat in the next House of Commons of this State. Mr. Kelly is the Know-Nothing candidate. Gen. Dowd and Mr. Richardson, opposition, are out for the Senate.—So says the *Carolinian* of the 25th inst.

"DAILY ROUGH NOTES" is the title of a new daily paper which made its first appearance on the 24th day of April, 1860, by Wm. Robinson, Esq., Goldsboro', N. C. The paper is issued daily and weekly. The "Rough Notes" is Democratic in politics, and makes a good appearance. It is useless to say it is well edited, as almost everybody in the State, and no few out of it, knows its Editor to be capable of putting forth a No. 1 paper. He has for a long time been connected with the press, and understands the business of editing a paper as well as most of publishers. We hope the "Rough Notes" will meet with success. Daily paper $5 per year—Weekly $2 per year.

ANOTHER NEW PAPER.—The *Star of Freedom* is the title of a new weekly paper just started at Wilson, N. C.—independent. Dr. J. J. Lawrence, editor and proprietor; C. C. Ibetson, publisher. Subscription, $2 per annum.

☞ The reports of a disruption in the Cabinet at Washington, growing out of Walker's testimony before the Covode investigating committee, are pronounced by a member of the Cabinet to be entirely destitute of truth. The Cabinet never was more entirely harmonious than at the present time.

The Democratic National Convention.

[SECOND DAY.]

It would be impossible for us to copy into our columns the lengthy reports of the proceedings contained in the Charleston papers. There appears to be nothing in them which would be of material interest to our readers beyond what we have already laid before them—received by telegraph.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Cushing on taking the Chair as permanent President of the Convention, proceeded to address the delegates as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I respectfully tender you the most earnest expression of my profound gratitude for the honor which you have this day done me in appointing me to preside over your deliberations. It is, however, a responsible duty imposed, much more than a high honor conferred. In the discharge of that duty, in the direction of business and of debate, or the preservation of order, it shall be my constant endeavor faithfully and impartially to officiate here as your minister, and most humbly to reflect your will.

In a great deliberative assembly like this it is not the presiding officer in whom the strength resides; it is not his strength, but yours—your intelligence, your sense of order, your instinct of self-respect. I rely, gentlemen, confidently upon you, not upon myself, for the prompt and parliamentary dispatch of the business of this convention.

Gentlemen: You have come here from the green hills of the Eastern States, from the rich States of the imperial centre, from the sunlighted plains of the South, from the fertile States of the mighty basin of the Mississippi; from the golden shores of the distant Oregon and California. [Loud cheers.] You have come hither in the exercise of the highest functions of a free people to participate and to aid in the election of a future ruler of the republic.

You do this as the representatives of the democratic party of the Union, whose proud mission it is to maintain the public liberties, to reconcile popular freedom with constituted order—to maintain the sacred, reserved rights of the sovereign States. [Loud and long continued applause.] To stand, in a word, the perpetual sentinels of the outposts of the constitution. [Cries of "That's the talk," and loud cheers.]

This, gentlemen, is the motto inscribed on that scroll, in the hands of the monumental statue of the great statesman of South Carolina—"Truth, Justice and the Constitution." [Loud cheers.] Opposed to us are those who labor to overthrow the constitution, under the false and insidious pretense of supporting it. Those who are aiming to produce in this country a permanent sectional conspiracy of one-half of the States of the Union against the other half; those who, impelled by the stupid and half insane spirit of faction and fanaticism, would hurry our land on to revolution and to civil war.

These, who are the banded enemies of the constitution, it is the part of the democratic party of the Union to withstand—to strike down and conquer. Aye, that is our part! And we will do it, in the name of our dear country—with the help of God we will do it. [Loud cheers.] Aye, we will do it; for, gentlemen, we will not distrust ourselves—we will not despair of the genius of our country—we will continue to repose with undoubting faith in the good providence of Almighty God. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Cushing having concluded his remarks, the vice-presidents and secretaries came forward, and about half an hour was consumed in seating them upon the platform and preparing for a formal and energetic enforcement of parliamentary rules in the future proceedings of the convention.

After a short recess, the convention, at 12 o'clock, was called to order again.

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, rose to a question of privilege, relative to his State delegation.

A motion to adjourn till 4 o'clock was lost.

The question was then called on the motion to strike out the rule relative to the right of the members of each delegation to vote as they think proper, unless instructed by the convention that appointed them.

During the calling of the roll in taking the vote, great excitement prevailed, and the Tennessee, Indiana and Virginia delegations protested against the announcement of the chairman of the delegations giving the vote of the several States as a unit against the adoption of the rule. Two of the twelve Tennessee delegates were opposed to the manner in which that State had been recorded.

The vote was finally announced—yeas 101, nays 198. So the rule was adopted, and a majority of a delegation cannot compel the minority to vote with them as a unit, unless instructed by the convention that appointed them.

The resolution offered yesterday for the appointment of a committee on resolutions, and to prepare a platform, was called up, and an amendment was offered that no balloting be allowed for presidential nominees until the committee has reported.

The vote was taken first on the proposition for the appointment of the committee, and it was adopted, and the committee was at once appointed.

[The vote on the rule against unit voting is regarded as a test vote. The vote to lay it on the table was:—Ayes—Massachusetts 6; Pennsylvania 14; Delaware 1½; Maryland 3½; Virginia 15; North Carolina 7; South Carolina 8; Georgia 10; Florida 3; Alabama 9; Louisiana 6; Mississippi 7; Texas 4; Arkansas 2; Missouri 2; California 2½; Oregon 3—total 101.]

Nays—All the balance of the votes of the States—total 198.

The rule was then adopted by acclamation.

After the committee on the platform was announced a motion was made that no balloting should take place until the report of the committee on the platform should be adopted.

The motion to lay this resolution on the table was rejected—ayes 32½, nays 270½.

The vote was then taken on the resolution and it was adopted by acclamation.

A long debate then ensued on the proposition to limit members from speaking more than once on the same subject.

This was laid over until to-morrow.

The president was directed to invite ministers of the Gospel to open the convention with prayer.

Judge Meek submitted the Alabama platform, which was referred to the committee on the platform.

The committee on credentials announced that they would not be able to report before to-morrow morning.

The convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

[THIRD DAY.]

[Our telegraphic reports of yesterday furnished our readers with the result of the third day's proceedings of the Convention. Below we give such extracts from the papers received this morning as we deem requisite to a more full understanding of the progress of the Convention.]

On meeting in the morning, the gallery of the Hall was crowded with ladies, and it being filled, on motion, several hundred who were crowding outside, unable to enter the gallery, were admitted to the floor of the convention, occasioning much good feeling.

The resolution submitted yesterday, restricting speakers to fifteen minutes, and to speak but once on the same subject, was taken up, and after some debate, was rejected—ayes 170, nays 121.

A resolution relative to debate was then introduced, restricting speakers to fifteen minutes on all subjects except the platform.

A Southern delegate demanded that there should be no gag law on any subject.

The resolution was finally adopted.

The committee on credentiale announced that they would be ready to report this afternoon.

Adjourned until 4 o'clock.

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The following States voted for the admission of the Wood delegates, in committee, viz: Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, North Carolina, Georgia and California.

The committee on platform rejected the Cincinnati platform by a vote of 17 to 15—the Southern members demanding one that will not be liable to different constructions.

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At four o'clock the Convention reassembled.

A resolution to appoint a national committee to act for the next four years was discussed, and finally referred to a select committee to inquire into the propriety of giving the national committee power to name both the time and place of holding the convention.

The committee on Credentials made their report.—[The result of which appeared yesterday.]

A minority report was presented, signed by members of the committee from Alabama, California, Arkansas, Texas, Georgia and Mississippi, recommending that one-half of each of the New York contestants be admitted to the convention, each to cast seventeen votes. Rejected.

The only States that voted in the affirmative were North Carolina, 5; Georgia, 10; Virginia, 3½; Missouri, 1; Alabama, 9; Mississippi, 7; Texas, 4; Tennessee, 9; California, 3½; Arkansas, 3. Total, ayes, 55; nays, 210½. So the Dean Richmond delegates were admitted and the Wood delegates were excluded.

A resolution admitting the Wood delegates to honorable seats, was laid on the table until to-morrow.

Mr. Montgomery moved that the resolution for appointing a national committee be laid over till after the nomination of the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

The death of ex-Gov. Robinson, of Vermont, was then officially announced to the convention, and resolutions of condolence and resolving to accompany the remains of the deceased from the Mills House to the boat immediately after the adjournment of the convention, were adopted.

The convention then, at 7 o'clock, adjourned.

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THE PLATFORM.

The following is the additional planks of the platform adopted in Committee on Friday last and reported to the Convention:

Mr. Avery of North Carolina, presented the following from a majority of the Committee on Resolutions:

MAJORITY REPORT.

Resolved, That the Platform adopted at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Democracy of the United States hold these cardinal principles on the subject of slavery in the Territories: First, That Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories. Second, That the Territorial Legislature has no power to abolish slavery in any Territory, nor to prohibit the introduction of slaves therein, nor any power to exclude slavery therefrom, nor any right to destroy or impair the right of property in slaves by any legislation whatever.

2. *Resolved*, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property on the high seas, in the Territories, or wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

4. *Resolved*, That the Democracy of the Nation recognise it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native-born citizens.

5. *Resolved*, That the National Democracy earnestly recommend the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, at the earliest practicable period.

Whereas, that one of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill for the construction of a Pacific Rail Road, from the Western line of the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

Mr. Avery was instructed, as Chairman of the Committee, to report this Platform. He was further instructed to say that entire unanimity did not prevail on a portion of the resolutions.

The first and third resolutions in relation to slavery in the Territories, and the duty of the General Government to protect the right of person and property, were adopted by a bare majority of the Committee. The second resolution, in relation to the Fugitive Slave Law, and the fourth resolution, in relation to naturalized citizens, were adopted unanimously, and the fifth resolution, in relation to the acquisition of Cuba was adopted without a division. The last resolution of the series, in reference to the Pacific Rail Road, was adopted by a majority vote.

MINORITY REPORT.

1. *Resolved*, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmance of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a Platform of principles by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject matters; and we recommend, as the only further resolutions, the following:

2. *Resolved*, That all questions in regard to the rights of property in States or Territories arising under the Constitution of the United States are judicial in their character, and the Democratic party is pledged to abide by and faithfully carry out such determination of these questions as has been or may be made by the Supreme Court of the United States.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign born.

4. *Resolved*, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States; and the Democratic party pledge such Constitutional Government aid as will insure the construction of a Rail Road to the Pacific coast, at the earliest practicable period.

5. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

6. *Resolved*, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution and revolutionary in their effect.

Mr. Avery proceeded to address the Convention. He called attention to the fact that the majority report represents one hundred and twenty-seven certain democratic electoral votes, whilst the minority do not represent one electoral vote that can be claimed as certain. He regarded squatter sovereignty as subversive of the rights of the South as congressional intervention would be.—He classed it with the Wilmot proviso, as being equally subversive of Southern rights.

Mr. Avery alluded to the fact that Mexico and Cuba would inevitably, with Central America, form a part of the Union, and with the popular sovereignty doctrine, as proclaimed in the minority report, no slaveholder would dare enter any of this new territory with his slaves. It was said that northern men did not like to be thrown into association with slaveholders, and he appealed to gentlemen to correct that error—to prove to the South that the democratic party of the North entertain no such sentiments, there is no distrust among the masses of the people of their northern allies. We sympathize with you when you are called dough faces at the North, and we ask you to give us the evidence that our sympathy is well placed.

Mr. Payne, of Ohio, then addressed the convention in behalf of the minority. He did not desire, he said, any personal victory; but those he represented believed that in a harmonious settlement of these difficulties depends the existence of the democratic party and the prosperity and perpetuity of the Union.

The democracy of the North have stood by the South in good faith. There never had been but one construction put upon the slavery clauses of the Cincinnati platform; and he challenged any man to show that it had ever been differently construed, even on the floors of Congress.

Mr. Payne read to the Convention the opinions of Secretary Toucey and Vice-President Breckinridge against any measure to legislate slavery into the Territories, and arguing that the people of each Territory shall settle the matter for themselves, and be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as they may determine. And he said he could show that every distinguished southern statesman since 1850 has planted himself on the squatter sovereignty platform of non-intervention by Congress. He quoted also from Messrs. Hunter, Toombs, Mason and other southern democratic statesmen, maintaining the same ground of non-intervention, and concluded by saying: "*We cannot recede from this doctrine without personal dishonor; and, so help us God, we never will abandon this principle.* [Sensation.] If the majority report is adopted, you cannot expect one northern electoral vote, or one sympathizing member of Congress from the free States."

Mr. Payne's concluding appeal to the South was very powerful, and was listened to with great attention. He urged them not to destroy the democratic party for a mere abstraction.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 28th inst., says: speeches have been made by Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, and the Hon. W. L. Yancey, of Alabama, in favor of the majority report.

The latter gentleman was received with much enthusiasm—and his stirring and brilliant address—his earnest advocacy of Southern rights, and his forcible and effective elocution made a deep impression upon the audience and elicited frequent outbreaks of applause from the opponents as well as from the endorsers of his views. At the close of Mr. Yancey's address, the floor was awarded to Hon. G. E. Pugh, of Ohio, and the advocates of the minority report soon discovered that they had an able champion at their head, and that their interests were safe in the hands of the chosen exponent of their views, despite the eloquence, ability and popularity of his antagonist.

The previous question was moved by Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, and this was the signal for a violent outbreak, which for a while seemed to threaten something more serious than a "wordy war." A motion to adjourn cast oil upon the troubled waters, and upon the adjournment the vote by States was called.

The Convention agreed to adjourn, by a vote of 158½ to 143—the Southern States all voting "Aye," except Missouri, whose vote was divided. The call for the previous question will be the first business in order to-day, (Saturday.)

A dispatch in the South Carolinian, dated 2 P. M on Saturday, states that "the platform was recommitted to the committee, with instructions to report at 4 o'clock."

Private advices have reached us up to the adjournment of the Convention late on Saturday night. The platform had not yet been adopted. It was thought it would be got through with on the assembling of the Convention this (Monday) morning, and that a vote would be taken immediately thereafter. We may now look for the final action of the Convention at any moment. Who the nominee will be, if any, seems to be as hard to solve as it was a month ago.

Delegates are becoming worried out, and we learn that a number have already passed through here, *en route* for their homes. How true this report is, we are not able to say, but have no doubt of its correctness.

☞ A dispatch in the papers states that it appears from the official statement communicated by the Secretary of the Navy to the House of Representatives on the 24th instant, the number of officers and men attached to the African squadron who have died from the date of the Ashburton treaty to the present time, is 86—including nine officers, or an average of five deaths per annum.

The same dispatch says:—About thirty members of the House are prepared to deliver speeches on political subjects. No other business save this will be transacted this week, a working quorum not being available. Toward the adjournment to-day there were not more than half a dozen members in the hall.

☞ The Democrats of Mecklenburg County held their County Convention on the 24th inst., when Capt. John Walker was unanimously nominated as a candidate for a seat in the next Senate of North Carolina.—Maj J. M. Potts and S. W. Davis, Esqr., were nominated for the House of Commons.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Convention.

WHEREAS, in the opinion of the Democrats of Mecklenburg, in Convention assembled, the perpetuity and integrity of our Constitutional Government depends upon the success of the principles of the Democratic party, therefore

Resolved, That we will adhere to and maintain the principles of that party, as set forth from time to time by its conventions, and as fully expressed in the Cincinnati Platform, and in the Platform adopted by the late State Convention

Resolved, That in our present Executive, John W. Ellis, we recognise a patriot and statesman; and that we will use all honorable means to secure his re-election.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support the nominees of the Democratic Convention now assembled in the city of Charleston, being fully satisfied that they will take no other than conservative action.

THE CROPS.—*Augusta, April 26.*—Reports from Mississippi and vicinity state that the Cotton and other crops have been seriously injured by late heavy frosts.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 27th, 1860.

Yesterday at half-past twelve o'clock, the South Carolina delegation were known to be in favor of Douglas.

The Douglas delegation from Illinois and Dean Richmond delegation from New York were admitted to seats in the Convention by large majorities. The opposing delegations were excluded.

It was resolved to adopt a platform before making nominations.

There is a better feeling between the Northern and Southern delegates.

The large vote for excluding the Wood delegation from New York is regarded as favorable for Douglas.

None but extreme Southerners now dispute his nomination.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26th, 1860.

Public and private dispatches from Charleston all indicate an increasing belief that Douglas will be nominated on the third or fourth ballot, unless complications previously arise in adopting a platform.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 27, 1860.

The committee have adopted the Cincinnati platform with additional planks for the protection of slave property in the territories, and protection of American naturalized citizens abroad.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 28th, 1860.

Yesterday the Committee on the platform made two minority reports. The majority report is strongly antagonistic to squatter sovereignty. The principal minority report favors Douglas' views. These reports were stronly debated during the day and evening. The principal speakers were Messrs. Yancy and Pugh.—Messrs. Bayard of Delaware, and Cochran of New York, both offered compromise resolutions.

At half-past ten last night, the Convention adjourned, with the understanding that a vote on the platform would be taken at noon to-day.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 28, 1860.

Private dispatches received here from Charleston, indicate extreme danger of the withdrawal of several Southern States from the Convention. They give no criterion by which to judge who will be the successful candidate.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 30th, 1860.

The Convention adjourned on Saturday night without taking a vote on the platform till 10 o'clock this morning.

Yesterday all was quiet. The Douglasites seem confident of his nomination on the third ballot. Dickinson's friends are equally confident. Rumors relative to the platform are contradictory. Great efforts will be made to adopt the Cincinnati platform.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH FOR THE JOURNAL.]

The following dispatch was received at the office here at 11½ o'clock this forenoon:

CHARLESTON, April 30, 1860.

Nothing done with the platform. Great excitement on Saturday night. There is a better feeling to-day, with hopes of an agreement this morning. The Convention will not probably adjourn before Wednesday. All speculation about the nominee is in *statu quo*.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.

NEW YORK, April 27th, 1860.

The steamship Asia has arrived, with telegraphic advices from Liverpool via Queenstown to the 15th inst.

LIVERPOOL, April 15th, 1860.

Cotton—Sales for the past four days of 45,000 bales. Middling and lower grades have declined ⅛ a ¼d., and holders are pressing on the market, which is unsettled;—for fair quality the market is unsettled, but prices are generally unchanged. Stock 955,000 bales, of which 767,000 are American.

Flour firm and steady. Wheat and Corn are buoyant, and all qualities have slightly advanced.

Coffee quiet. Rice firm.

Rosin dull, and all qualities have slightly declined;—Common 4s. 2d. a 4s. 3d.

Spirits Turpentine steady at 35s. 6d.

Consols closed at 94½ a 94¾.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt—Three Days Later from Europe—Fight between Heenan and Sayers.

NEW YORK, April 28th, 1860.

The Steamship Vanderbilt has arrived at this port from Liverpool, bringing dates to the 18th inst.

The great fight between Heenan and Sayres came off on the 17th, and lasted upwards of two hours. Over one hundred rounds were exchanged between the parties, when the excitement became so intense that the crowd broke down the barriers, leaving the result of the fight undecided;—both were severely punched, and both fell on the last round.

There has been a failure of a cotton merchant in Liverpool, whose reported liabilities amount to £235,000.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 18th, 1860.

Cotton—Sales for three days reach 21,000 bales;—the lower qualities have declined 1-16 a 1-8d., and prices are irregular.

Flour has advanced 6d a 1s., and Wheat 1 a 2d.—Corn quiet.

Consols closed at 95⅝.

THE SAYERS AND HEENAN FIGHT.

NEW YORK, April 30th, 1860.

The London Extra of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times gives Heenan credit of being much the best man in the fight with Sayers.

GREAT FIRE IN TRINIDAD.

The Star of the West at this port reports that a fire occurred on the 19th inst., in the valley of Trinidad, extending eighteen miles, sweeping down all standing cane on the Sugar estates. The loss is estimated at a million and a half dollars. It is also estimated that it will reduce the production of the Sugar crop on the island, over eight thousand hogsheads.

News Items.

The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall, with the California mails, arrived at New York on the 27th inst. Her advices are anticipated. She brings nearly $1,500,000 in specie.

The advices from Central and South America are unimportant.

The ship Gallego, Capt. Wolf, arrived at New Orleans on Monday morning, in thirty-six days passage from Rio Janeiro. She brings the regular commercial circulars of March 14. We copy the following from the New Orleans Picayune:

The stock of coffee on hand amounted to 130,000 bags. Receipts scanty. Superior was quoted at 6‖600 to 6‖700; good first at 6‖400 to 6‖500.

The steamship Moses Taylor, from Havana, April 24, has arrived at New Orleans. She reports nothing doing in the sugar market, and prices nominal. Holders offer freely but show no disposition to press sales. Exports of the week 32,000 hhds. and the stock 160,000. Advices from Venezuela to April 9, state that peace was re-established. The Government had effected a loan in England of one million sterling.

The Isabel, at Charleston, brings Havana dates to the 25th. The correspondent of the News says sugar is depressed—sales at 8 1-2. Molasses is in fair demand at 3 1-2 a 5 reals.

The Secretary of the Treasury is understood to have under consideration the request of the British government for opening the coasting trade between the Atlantic ports and California to British vessels. The matter is urged upon considerations of reciprocity, &c.

It is stated that Secretary Cass has been for some time preparing a manifesto upon the obligations and duties of the government touching the suppression of the African slave trade.

Judge Sprague, of the United States District Court, Boston, has given a decision allowing the seamen of the packet Woodbine their wages. The question as to salvage is still pending.

A dispatch from Fort Leavenworth, K. T., says the U. S. Deputy Marshal, Arms, of Topeka, was shot dead by a prominent citizen of that place, named Ritchie, whom Arms was endeavoring to arrest on an old charge of robbing the postoffice.

The steamship Arizona has arrived at New Orleans, with Brownsville, Texas, dates to the 19th inst. It is rumored that Cortinas has re-organized his band, and crossed the river.

A severe drought had occurred in northern Mexico, and the cattle and plantations were suffering in consequence.

The *popular* (not the Democratic State, as stated in out telegraphic report yesterday,) Convention at San Jacinto, Texas, have nominated Gen. Houston for the Presidency.

An Arizona correspondent of the Missouri Republican says a convention to form a Provisional Government for Arizona, consisting of thirty-one delegates, representing all parties of the territory, met at Tueson on the 2d inst., and organized by electing James a Lucas chairman. A constitution and schedule to remain in force till Congress shall organize a territorial government was unanimously adopted, after which the territorial officers, headed by L. S. Owings of Mesilla, for Governor, Ignatio Orrantia for Lieutenant Governor, and three District Judges, were elected, and provision made for calling out the militia for the protection of life and property, and W. C. Wordsworth appointed Major General. Resolutions were also passed endorsing the administration of James Buchanan.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. ROBINSON.—It will be seen from the synopsis of the 3d day's proceedings of the Charleston Convention, that Ex-Gov. Robinson was from Vermont instead of Massachusetts, as reported by telegraph in our paper of Wednesday last.

The Charleston Courier, in alluding to his death, says: Our city was shocked on Wednesday morning by the announcement of the sudden death of ex-Gov. John S. Robinson, of Vermont, one of the Vermont Delegation. He died in his room, at the Mills House, at 6.30 A. M., in a sudden attack, which is supposed to have been appoplectic.

He was Governor of Vermont in 1853–'4, succeeding Gov. Fairbanks, and was the only democrat who has enjoyed the distinction of reaching the Gubernatorial Chair in Vermont.

His remains were properly prepared for transportation to his home, and were taken in the Nashville on Wednesday evening.

STATE DEBT OF VIRGINIA.—The Petersburg Intelligencer figures up the present State indebtedness of Virginia as follows:

Public debt as per Auditor's report, at close of last fiscal year	$31,452,159 62
General appropriations at late session, say	9,000,000 00
To James River and Kanawha Co.	2,700,000 00
Preferred stock in same, hereafter to be assumed	2,500,000 00
Previous appropriations uncalled for	3,300,000 00
Total State indebtedness	$48,552,159 62

JONES' HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.
March 19th, 1860 166-1m—30-1y

BLACK HAWK STALLION GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY.

TERMS FOR THE SEASON, $15
To Insure, $20
To the Groom, $1

All Insurance Money to be paid as soon as the Mare is considered with foal. All Mares put by the season to be paid by the season. All casualties at the risk of the owner. All Mares parted with before foaling, to be considered with foal.

GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY was bred by Abr. Baldwin, of Essex, N. Y.; since then he was purchased by E. P. Cuyler, his present owner. He has taken several first-class premiums at the different County Fairs.

GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY was got by the celebrated Trotting Black Hawk Stallion, known as the MERRICK HORSE, and is of a jet black color. The dam of Green Mountain Boy was sired by the Vermont Morgan Stallion

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY is justly acknowledged to be the best six year old Stallion of the Sherman Black Hawk Horses, whose pedigree goes back to the original Black Hawk, and from the best branch of the Morgan family. The Green Mountain Boy was raised in Northern New York; was six years old last June. He is of a jet black color, and weighs nearly 1,050 lbs.—*Essex Co. Republican, Sept.* 20, 1859.

We concur in the above statement concerning E. P. Cuyler's Horse, to be what he represents him.

G. W. JOINER, } Essex, N. Y.
GEO. R. PALMER, }
JOHN R. READ, } Clinton Co.
ABM. WELCH, }

GREEN MOUNTAIN BOY

Will Stand for Mares every other week as follows: Porter's Neck, at N. N. Nixon's, on Monday and Tuesday; Holly Shelter, at E. D. Hall's, Thursday and Friday; Long Creek, at John Larkins', on Monday and Tuesday; at Marlboro' on Wednesday and Thursday; and at Currie's Stables, in Wilmington, on Friday and Saturday.
April 4, 1860. 180-eod&32-1m

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the PLANTATION situated at the head of Sapelo Sound, in Georgia, containing 4,000 to 4,500 acres of LAND, of which 2,500 are open for cultivation—1,500 acres of it will produce 50 *TO* 60 *BUSHELS GROUND NUTS* to the acre, (being peculiarly adapted to this cultivation,) and 250 acres will produce 35 to 40 bushels Corn to the acre. On the place is a very comfortable framed Dwelling, and Cabins which will accommodate 100 Negroes, together with Stables, Cotton Houses, and all necessary buildings.

This is one of the most desirable residences on the Seaboard of Georgia, perfectly healthy, good Water, and an abundance of Fish, Oysters and Game. Vessels drawing twenty-five feet water can load at the landing. The steamers running from Savannah to Florida pass by this Plantation daily.

A great bargain and liberal terms will be given.
C. A. L. LAMAR, Savannah.
Refers to Messrs. DeRosset, Brown & Co., Wilmington, N. Ca.
April 5th, 1860. 181&33-3m

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

WEDNESDAY, May 2d, 1860.

$360,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 635 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	50 Prizes of	1,000
1 "	50,000	60 "	500
1 "	30,000	153 "	460
1 "	20,000	20 Approximations	8,800
1 "	10,000		

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $20,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."
April 14th, 1860. 189+34 1y

BLOOD FOOD

Healthy human Blood upon being

ANALYZED

always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the True Standard. Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c., and we find in *every instance* certain *deficiencies* in the red globules of Blood. *Supply* these deficiencies, and you are made well. The BLOOD FOOD is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success.—There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS

adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis*, or any affection whatever of the *Throat* or *Lungs* inducing *Consumption*, use No. 1, which is also the No. for *Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite*, and from all *Chronic Complaints* arising from *Overuse, General Debility*, and *Nervous Prostration*. No. 2 for *Liver Complaints*. No. 3, for *Dyspepsia*. *Being already prepared for absorption*. It is *Taken by Drops* and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you retain. The No. 4 is for *Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness, &c.* See special directions for this. For *Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney*, and *Bladder Complaints*, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the *Blood Food* $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York,
And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.
Sold in Wilmington, N. C., only by WALKER MARES.
March 28th, 1860. 183-eow1y Druggist.

Spalding's Prepared Glue!
"A Stitch in Time saves Nine."
ECONOMY!
Dispatch!
Save the Pieces!

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cane, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.

Price, 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.
Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,
Box No. 3,600, N. York.

Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithrograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.
Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.
Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.
Feb. 1, 1860. 126&23-1y

MANHOOD,

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope,

ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,
Author of "The Green Book, &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequence of self-abuse may be effectually removed without Medicine and without dangerous Surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself *cheaply, privately and radically*. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, *post paid*, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 480 First Avenue, New York, Post Box 4586.
April 4, 1860. 180&33—1y

CATARACT WASHING MACHINE.

Clothing, Time, and Labor Saved!

INDISPENSABLE TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.

THE most simple, economical, and durable article ever offered to the public to alleviate the discomforts of washday.

DESCRIPTION.

It consists of a metal cylinder, with ribs on the inside, and an interior cylinder of wood, with ribs. There is a space of from 6 to 8 inches between the two cyl